

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1923 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 300

FIVE CENTS A COPY

UTAH TO FULFILL DRY PLEDGE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT

Federal, State and County Chiefs
Assure Gov. Mabey They
Will Enforce Law to Limit

Jail Sentences for Violators and
Déportation of Wet Aliens
Demanded at Party

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 19 (Special)—Federal, state and county officials of Utah have united to push prohibition enforcement to the limit, as a result of a meeting held here under the leadership of Gov. Charles R. Mabey to carry out the pledges of the Conference of Governors at the White House. Many federal and state officials attended the meeting and 23 counties sent representatives. The remaining five counties did not receive notices of the meeting, it was said.

The conferees were entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce, some 300 members of which pledged that they would observe the law and do their utmost to see that it is enforced in Utah.

The Salt Lake City conference fully endorsed the attitude of the White House meeting in favor of strict enforcement of the dry laws. It was urged that district and city officials hold conferences in various parts of the State to agree on a definite plan to cope with violators, with a view to assuring uniformity of action and close co-operation among all officials. Jail sentences for violators of the dry laws were advocated.

Prosecuting officers were admonished to construe the statutes literally and to regard them as constitutional until the Supreme Court shall decide any question of their validity, and deportation of aliens who violate the national prohibition act, as at present provided for violators of the Harrison antinarcotic act, was demanded.

The aggressive support of civic organizations and the press in a campaign of education and mobilization of public sentiment was requested, as was new legislation to empower cities and towns to pass ordinances making possession of intoxicating liquor an offense, and to make violation under the state law a "persistent violation."

Technical errors in search warrants will not stand in the way of convicting dry-law violators in Utah, according to a decision just handed by the State Supreme Court. The decision, which is regarded as of great importance in the enforcement of the dry law, held that the evidence taken from an accused person by means of a search warrant, the affidavit of which was not signed, is admissible.

The decision affirms the conviction

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

TURCO-ALBANIAN
TREATY IS SIGNED

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—A perpetual treaty of friendship and commerce between Turkey and Albania was signed at Ankara on Saturday afternoon.

The Turkish press attaches much importance to the treaty.

World News in Brief

Toronto, Ont.—Conservatives numbering about 500, from all parts of Ontario, will rally here on Tuesday for the annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association, Arthur G. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and members of the Ontario Legislature will attend. The party's triumph in Ontario has created optimism for a Conservative victory in the coming federal general election.

New York—A nation-wide movement to observe the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine declaration on Dec. 2 is under way.

Washington—Approximately \$32,000,000 has been lent by the federal intermediate credit banks to aid the farmers in financing the production and marketing of this year's crops. Farm Loan Board officials announce.

Geneva (AP)—Fifty nations are awaiting the ratification of the opium convention by Switzerland, and they will have to wait many months, perhaps years, before a decision is taken. The question is not a federal but a cantonal one, and at present 22 Swiss cantons, not including three half-cantons, are "including" the matter. Basel is described by the Swiss government as surpassing the opium traffic as having become the largest poison den in the world. Basel has great chemical factories employing many thousands of workmen, and the Swiss Government, which is already responsible for more than 100,000 unemployed, is apprehensive of approving the treaty which would increase their number.

Washington—Retail food prices during October increased four-tenths of 1 per cent over those of September, Department of Labor figures show.

Manila—Associated Press advises from the Province of Mindanao, received at Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood's office, say the Moro rebels, who recently have been causing disturbances have scattered into small bands, and probably will return to their homes in a few days.

Washington—The United States produced almost two-thirds of the world's output of petroleum last year, Mexico slightly more than one-fifth, the Geological Survey reports. World production was 854,889,000 barrels, of which the United States supplied 557,531,000 and Mexico 182,278,000 barrels.

Harding Monument Unveiled in Peking

Tribute to Late President as a
Friend of China and of Peace

By Special Cable

PEKING, Nov. 19.—A monument honoring the late President Harding as the friend of China and of world peace, as shown by his calling the Washington Conference, was unveiled in Peking on Sunday. There was a large gathering which included the principal officials. The American Minister, Jacob Gould Schurman, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, were the speakers. Both emphasized Mr. Harding's friendship for China and China's gain through the Washington Conference.

The monument was erected by the members of the Diplomatic Association and the money for it was popularly subscribed. It is a simple marble obelisk 10 feet high, on a plain marble base bearing inscriptions in Chinese and English. It is situated in Central Park, near the altar of the Five Earths, which symbolizes the five races of China.

INCREASED TIMBER RESOURCES SOUGHT

Federal Land Bank at Springfield
Hopes to Encourage Farmers
to Develop Wood Lots

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Increased lumber resources and better utilization of wood in a district that is in large measure dependent on lumber hauled across the country, is one of the aims of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, which serves New England, New York and New Jersey, and which has been carrying on a quietly constructive forestry work in encouraging the growing of trees on farm lands.

The Federal Land Bank was created to aid farmers in the development of their property. It extends loans of long term nature, ranging from 20 to 34 years. Since its creation, and up to this month, the bank here has closed \$922 loans with farmers and has advanced a total of \$30,438,385. In the making of 75 per cent of these loans, officials of the bank state, the question of the timber growth has played an important part.

Encouragement of the growth of farm wood lots has been pointed to by federal forestry officials as offering one effective means of meeting the problem of a diminishing timber supply.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Lie Given to Story That Lincoln's Great Speech Fell on Mute Hearers

"Long Continued Applause," Cites Old Press Account of
Gettysburg Dedication—in Tears During Prayer

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19 (AP)—The story of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Gettysburg 60 years ago today, and the scenes and circumstances surrounding the delivery of his immortal address were recalled here today when

an account written by an observer was bright to light.

Robert G. Harper, editor of The Sentinel and Advertiser, a weekly newspaper published in Gettysburg, was the witness whose description is believed to be one of the most authentic available. In his newspaper for Nov. 24, 1863, Mr. Harper devoted nearly the entire edition of four pages to a description of the scenes that accompanied the dedication of the national cemetery.

The story refutes assertions of some historians that Lincoln's famous address was received without applause.

Mr. Harper's account shows a half dozen occasions when the auditors broke into applause and says "long-continued applause" marked the conclusion of the address.

New York—Freedom by the holiday season for all "political prisoners" is the object of a campaign of a group making plane here.

Washington—The final route to be taken by American army aviators around the world has been chosen. It is announced John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has approved the plans and only consent of foreign nations now is needed.

Constantinople—About 5000 Moslems from Saloniki are expected to arrive in the Greek port of Rodosto, on Dec. 1, to participate in the annual meeting of the Moslem League of the East. Relief may withdraw entirely from further supervision of the exodus of populations.

Stockholm (AP)—The total sales of hard liquor in Sweden now average only one gallon a year for every man, woman and child in the Kingdom, and the yearly consumption of alcohol has decreased one point per capita, according to the official statistics made public by the Liquor Control Administration. The report states that the sales of spirituous liquors in Sweden have decreased 42.2 per cent since 1913, and that the quantity sold in 1922 was 32.1 per cent less than in 1920. During the last two years the sale of wines fell off by 42.5 per cent.

Washington—Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has sent letters to 18 states having Indian populations, inviting co-operation of state governments in bettering the administration of Indian affairs.

Omaha, Neb.—A "Coolidge League of Nebraska" will be organized at a meeting of Coolidge supporters here, Dec. 3, say dispatches. Several Coolidge clubs already have been organized in the State, it is reported.

Washington—For the first time in history according to navy officers, the United States battle fleet was commanded from an aerial flagship, when Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison flew his four-starred flag from a navy seaplane.

POTENTIAL WHEAT DEMAND
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The demand for wheat and flour will be greatly increased by Germany if a settlement of the Ruhr controversies can be reached which will increase the buying power of the population in the Ruhr according to services received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Commissioner Squire in Berlin.

San Diego, Cal.—For the first time in history according to navy officers, the United States battle fleet was commanded from an aerial flagship, when Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison flew his four-starred flag from a navy seaplane.

Education Solves Three-in-One Problem for Development of Qualified Citizens

IT IS time for the people of the United States to wake up and give careful consideration during Education Week to the fact that illiteracy, Americanization and citizenship are not separate problems; all three are parts of the one great problem of training the children of this country so that they may be worthy of the right to vote and be able to guide the affairs of a democracy by their vote. Our illiteracy problem means merely the education of those who have not had opportunity for education. Americanization means educating the foreigner. Citizenship training means the education of the American as to his duty. —Message of Miss Olive M. Jones, head of the National Education Association, to the citizens of the country through The Christian Science Monitor.

N. E. A. HEAD ASSAILS POLITICIANS WHO TRY TO CUT SCHOOL BUDGETS

Such Action Has Put Schools on Defensive, Miss Jones, President, Says—Education Week Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The National Education Association intends to make a careful study of the tax reduction plan of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to discover its effect upon the schools, according to Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the association, in speaking of Education Week observances which began yesterday.

She declared that last year the demands for tax reductions had put the schools on the defense. In most cases, she says, the schools have barely held their ground against the efforts of politicians to cut down school budgets at the easiest way to obtain tax reductions. Miss Jones says that this week's program is at least twice as extensive as it was last year.

One of the most encouraging signs of the state of public opinion, she sees in the fact that many states and cities which formerly insisted upon observing their own Education Week have joined forces with the national leaders, who believe that the movement for better schools can best be fostered through nation-wide observance. New York, for example, formerly had an open schools week, which it has abandoned this year in favor of participation in the national program outlined by the National Education Association, the United States Bureau of Education, and the American Legion.

The emphasis during Education Week this year is being thrown, not upon any particular phase of the school problem, such as the rural schools, or the needs of the immigrants, but upon the general relation between the schools and American

citizenship," said Miss Jones. "We want to bring out the connection between the school child of today and the citizen of tomorrow. The way the child is educated has a good deal to do with the behavior of the citizen—the way he votes and his economic value to the community."

Speaking of the tax problem, Miss

Jones said: "One thing the public must be made to realize, to put an end to this effort to reduce school appropriations, is that present standards, either for teachers' salaries or for the general conduct of education, are not at the level of our national life. The standard of living allowed by present salaries is below the so-called 'national standard' for other occupations.

In the past, politicians have utilized the schools for their own advantage, because there they found the least possible chance for a come-back. Well, that is over, with the ballot in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

LEADER ENVISAGES NEW ALIGNMENT OF REICH PARTIES

Movement of Stresemann Gov-
ernment Toward Right—Presi-
dent Ebert's Emergency Powers

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor, won the preliminary skirmish in preparation for this week's heavy political fighting, when yesterday evening, he obtained a vote of confidence by the central board of the German People's Party. The result came toward the close of the last of the series of several meetings, in which consideration was given to the proposed vote of censure against four of the party's Reichstag delegates for alleged sympathy with the Pan-Germans. Certain speakers even went so far as to hint that Dr. Stresemann himself should be included in such censure. His ultimate vindication before his own party therefore fortifies him greatly for the impending struggles with the other political groups.

At the same time, the Christian

Science Monitor representative is informed by an influential member of the party, Baron Werner von Rheinbaden, a former Secretary of State in the Chancellery, that there was a prominent movement of the whole party toward the Right. He said that co-operation with the Pan-Germans would have been advocated formally had it not been for the objection raised by Dr. Stresemann. Baron von Rheinbaden said that if "the big thing" (the coalition of the Pan-Germans, the German People's Party, the Centers and perhaps some Democrats) happened, then the Pan-Germans would change the tune of their demands, abandoning all idea

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Outlines New Coalition

Baron Werner von Rheinbaden

Influential Member of People's Party
Enviseages Fresh Political Alignment
in Germany

ROME WELCOMES SPANISH ROYALTY

Procession of King and Queen
From the Station to the Quirinal
Is Dazzling Spectacle

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP)—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain arrived in Rome today to pay an official state visit to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy. All Rome turned out to welcome them, and the route of the royal party from the station to the Quirinal Palace, where the Spanish sovereigns will be entertained as the guests of Italy's royal house, was gay with hunting flags and shields of the Italian and Spanish coats-of-arms.

The train bringing the Spanish

King and Queen from Spezia pulled into the station half hidden by bright streamers and the national colors of Italy and Spain. The royal car stopped immediately in front of the King's waiting room where King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena stood to receive their visitors.

The result is regarded as a diplomatic success for Great Britain, but with such strings to it that its reception in London is regarded as doubtful. If approval is accorded by the British and Belgian cabinets, the ambassadors planned to meet again at 6 o'clock and put the finishing touches upon the text of the communication to Germany and forward it at once to Berlin.

The sense of the note proposed by the Council of Ambassadors to be sent to Germany was said this afternoon to be a demand that Germany provide protection for the Inter-Allied Military Control Mission wherever the Reich has control.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

Constantinople, Nov. 19
ALBERT W. STAUB, executive secretary of the board of trustees of Robert College and the Constantinople College for Women, has returned from Sofia. He had conferences with King Boris, Professor Zankoff, the Premier, Cabinet members and the Metropolitan of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, regarding the establishment of an American co-educational college in Sofia. Bulgarian statesmen, churchmen and business men, at a public meeting, promised their support.

Mr. Staub has gone to Ankara, to confer with Ismet Pasha concerning the future of American educational institutions in Turkey.

PRESIDENT BELIEVED TO FAVOR
MELLON TAX REDUCTION PLAN

Advisers Expect Him to Indorse It in Message to Congress
—Legislative Consideration Certain, Leaders Say

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Coolidge is strongly inclined to favor the Mellon tax reduction program and is expected by some of his advisers to indorse it flatly in his message to Congress.

Such an indorsement, in the opinion of administration officials, would be sufficient to sweep aside opposition to this fruitful measure of competitive expenditures for armaments and other reductions all over the earth. This would be the most effective thing we could do in time of war. This would not be necessary in ordinary wars, in which we could carry on the conflict by means of volunteers, but in a great crisis, such as our last war, it would be advisable.

It would be just in my opinion to allow earnings at a low percentage, not more than 5 per cent, all over the country that go to the Government. Of course, the owner should receive a reasonable living if the earnings allowed do not cover that. The amount of earnings should be high enough to maintain the property and should be graduated. This would prevent profiteering, would not be a large war expense, and the continuation of war after we became engaged in it. It would also provide the expenses of the conflict as we go and avoid the necessity of bond issues for future generations to pay.

Furthermore it would stabilize prices and prevent the false inflation of properties which was one of the disastrous results of our recent war. Persons also

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PARIS AND LONDON REACH AGREEMENT; RUPTURE AVOIDED

Ambassadors' Meeting in Paris
Adjourns Without Break
Having Taken Place

Formula Found for Sending Pro-
test to Germany Regarding
Military Control

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—An agreement "in principle" was reached by representatives of the Allies assembled in the Council of Ambassadors today and a break between France and Great Britain on the question of the attitude to be adopted toward Germany was averted, at least temporarily.

It was announced after the conference that the ambassadors had agreed "in principle" on the measures to be taken toward the resumption of allied military control in Germany. The agreement was subject to the approval of the French and Belgian cabinets at meetings called for the early afternoon.

MONITOR PEACE PLAN GAINING SANCTION IN NATION'S CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

should be conscripted not only for military purposes but for such other use as may be needed. The conscription of the earnings of property would naturally result in a stabilization of the cost of labor.

Also, the boys who go to the front should not be penalized for doing their duty, should be adequately paid. No amount of money can ever pay for their injuries and for their loss of life and limb, but they should be paid at least a decent wage for the time they spend in the service of their country.

Universal Conscription Plan
Winning Support in New York;
Popular Vote on War Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK. Nov. 19.—The Christian Science Monitor's editorial suggestion on Nov. 15 of a constitutional amendment to provide for the conscription of property as well as lives in the event of the declaration of war has elicited the following approving comment from M. E. Savage, author of "The Malady of Europe," a student of world politics and one of the principal speakers last Saturday at the Foreign Policy Association "luncheon discussion" in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor:

I agree with The Christian Science Monitor's editorially presented plan for the prevention of future wars, with one reservation, namely, liberties. I am in favor entirely of mobilizing and controlling finance, labor, time and energies of civilians at home, exactly as we do the men at the front. However, we must conscript the blood of men, we must conscript the money and wealth of men.

Before war is declared, let us have a popular vote on the question: note a secret, but an open vote. Let those who vote for war be the first to go to war.

Frederick W. Roman, professor of comparative education at New York University, said:

I am absolutely in favor of The Christian Science Monitor plan for the abolition of war. It is my belief that

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederic G. Sturtevant, Jr., member of the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, 8.

Congregational Club: Dinner, address by William E. Sweet of Colorado, "Valid Christianity for Today," Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, 6.

Roxbury School Center: Public address by William C. Hill, "A New Phase in Education," High School of Practical Arts, 8.

Denison House: Annual meeting, talks by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University and A. L. Constock, president of Radcliffe College, 7:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture in course, "History in the Making," by Mrs. Jackson Flannigan, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Brattle Street, 45.

American Guild of Organists, New England Chapter: Public service, Church of the Advent, Mt. Vernon and Brimble Streets, 7.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Young men's congress, 8:30.

Melrose Orchestral Association: Opening concert of season, Memorial Hall, Melrose, 8.

Home for Italian Children: Benefit carnival, Mechanics Building, Boston, 8:30.

St. Paul's Y. M. C. A.: Talk on "Our Civic Responsibilities" by Eliot Jones, 8:30.

Somerville Rotary Club: Dinner and entertainment, Elks' Hall, 29 Central Street, Somerville, 7.

Girls' City Club: "Children's Party," Chimney Corner, 8.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Lectures, "Insurance" and "Care and Management of Family Property," Walker Building, Boylston Street, 7.

St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templars: Installation of Commander Raymond E. Boles, Masonic Chambers, Upham's Corner.

Music

Boston Opera House—San Carlo Company in "Carmen," 8:15.

Photoplay

Boston: "Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Woman Proof," 11:00, 2:00, 5:00, 8:00.

Penway—"The Spanish Dancer," 7.

Theaters

Comedy—"The Clever Ones," 8:15.

Hollis—"So This is London," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 3.

Majestic—"Dew Drop Inn," 8:15.

Alvarez—"The Girl," 8:15.

Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.

St. James—"Madeleine and the Movies," 8:15.

Fremont—"Little Nellie Kelley," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: Annual meeting, 43 Mt. Vernon Street, 8.

Woman's League of Women Voters: Talk by Mrs. Esther M. Irving, Municipal Building, Washington Street, 2.

Pilgrim Puritan Association: Lunch on Hotel Bellvue, 12:30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Annual meeting, address by Rev. McIlvain H. Lichliter, "A Community Contribution," 11:30.

Kingsley Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Family Welfare Society: Lecture, "Essentials of Sound Family Life," by Rev. Samuel T. Davis, 8:30.

Boston Browning Society: Talk by Prof. Agnes King Black of Boston University, "A Study of Browning in the English Church," 8:30.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon, Copley Plaza, 1.

Art Exhibitions

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations by Maurice DeWolfe.

Boston Art Club: Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Connick.

Boston City Club: Camera studies by Garo.

Brown Reeds—Agnes H. Lincoln's flower pictures.

Casson Galleries—Water colors by Harry Sutton, Jr.

Greenaway—Fall exhibition.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Ella B. Smith: etchings.

Green Howes Gallery—Paintings by Ross Mafford.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Louis Kronberg: water colors by Frank W. Benson.

Goodwin Bookshop—Architectural prints: brown prints in color by Harold Haven.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 102 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents. Printed in U. S. A.

Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Portland, Maine, as second-class postage for the annual rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

such a constitutional amendment as the Monitor proposes would stop most effectively any more conflicts between nations.

GOVERNMENTAL SUFFICIENCY

Frederic R. Conder, recognized authority on international law, said:

The powers of the Government, both over individuals and over property by way of conscription or requisition, are now sufficient to provide for all needed independence and national defense. I see no necessity for adding to those powers which, as the last war demonstrated, were sufficiently broad to enable the Government to take all necessary measures.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City declared:

I have always believed that if conscription be justified in war, the minor and prior conscription ought to be of property. The major and ultimate conscription ought to be of persons. . . . perhaps the way to end war is to make war unsafe for warcrats.

Miss Fannie Hurst, novelist and short story writer, insisted:

I am in favor of mobilizing and controlling finance, labor, time and energies of civilians at home, exactly as we do the men at the front. However, we must conscript the blood of men, we must conscript the money and wealth of men.

Before war is declared, let us have a popular vote on the question: note a secret, but an open vote. Let those who vote for war be the first to go to war.

Frederick W. Roman, professor of comparative education at New York University, said:

I am absolutely in favor of The Christian Science Monitor plan for the abolition of war. It is my belief that

the greatest wisdom.

Lesson of World War

The last war was literally one of conscription, and its great lesson should not be forgotten, whether of the cause or of the effect. Conscription of men or property in case of war is diametrically opposed to democracy. It means forcing human instinct away from the channel into which civilization is trying to lead it. The last war has more than ever emphasized that the mood of America has not to do with international conflict.

Chairman Hull Declines

to Discuss Issues

National Democratic Committee

Head in Boston for Conferences With Leaders

Cordell Hull, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who is touring Massachusetts, came to Boston today, but he declined to discuss for publication various questions, saying he was here to confer with local political leaders on the broader aspects of the next Presidential campaign in which he declared the Democratic would make a strong and telling contest.

Chairman Hull will be the principal speaker at the Victory Club dinner at the Westminister Hotel when 250 of the Democratic leaders of New England will be present to confer with their chief as to the details for the Victory Club organization in this part of the United States.

Chairman Hull this morning met with Calvin C. Lyon of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee, went to Democratic state headquarters, 75 State Street, where he met with Charles H. McGlue of Lynn, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts. A luncheon was tendered him by Chairman McGlue at the Parker House this afternoon. It was attended by some 35 Massachusetts Democratic leaders.

Draggists Fill 11,268,469 Liquor Prescriptions; 1,400,614.9 Gals.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 19 (AP)—Retail druggists of 37 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Hawaii, where the law permits prescription of liquor for medicinal use, filled 11,268,469 such prescriptions during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the first summary of this kind issued by the prohibition bureau. A total of 1,400,614.9 gallons were thus sold, divided as follows: Whisky, 1,347,575; gin, 8173; alcohol, 2156.9; rum, 2045.

New York led all states in the nature of prescriptions issued with 3,638,751. Illinois was second with 2,165,788, and California third with 759,742.

Tennessee, with 171, was the lowest.

The first three named states also led in the amounts of whiskey sold on prescription, New York selling 442,996.24 gallons, Illinois 260,070.20, and California 89,764.15.

Massachusetts was second to New York in wine sales, its total being 4923.19 gallons. New York's total was 10,027.06, and California, third, 4704.02.

Massachusetts led in brandy sales with 2840.58 gallons; New York was next with 2110.42, and Wisconsin third with 782.87.

New York also sold more gin than any other state, 2709.89 gallons, compared with 1619.46 in Massachusetts, and 702.74 in Illinois.

Leaders in alcohol sales were: New York, 481,811 gallons; Pennsylvania, 246,32, and Vermont, 184,56. Massachusetts led in 147,66 gallons of rum; New Hampshire, 153,88, and New York, 111.90.

Hawaii, the summary showed, issued 3065 prescriptions during the year for 463.08 gallons of liquor.

Porto Rico, with 1278 prescriptions, sold 147,34 gallons.

About 50,000 physicians, or one-third of the total number in the United States, prohibition officials estimated, have availed themselves of the liquor prescription privilege.

Returned to Normalcy

Judge Hull said that the 7,000,000 plurality for President Harding three years ago was discounted today by the Democratic leaders and that they were satisfied that conditions had entirely changed and that the Democracy is returned to normalcy again.

The campaign we are now in is educational and to complete an organization all over the country which will be dependable and efficient.

He said that the Democrats had urged the Republicans to enlist in an economic program for national expenditures two years ago but that they had declined to take the advice then offered, and that it seemed to him the

country was better off.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

E. S. Wagner Bureau Report:

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; fresh northwest to west winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Yonkers and Bronx: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate northwest winds.

This local funds will be properly distributed by officials of Boston Chapter I," said Mr. McFarland, "and the monthly budgets will be prepared at a meeting between the chapter officers and the drive committee, and a report submitted to the newspapers showing expenditures on the thirtieth of each month."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

E. S. Wagner Bureau Report:

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; fresh northwest to west winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Yonkers and Bronx: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate northwest winds.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:14 p. m.; Thursday 9:08 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

OVERSTUFFED DAVENPORTS and CHAIRS

Made to Order.

The DeLuxe Furniture Shop

5400 Grand Ave.

Upholstery, Furniture, Mat. Repairing.

Telephone: MAT 1-1200.

STYLING

W. H. LESH, Upstairs Jeweler

Established 1890

504 Selling Building

8th and Alder

Portland, Oregon

Bridge Beach & Co. Heating Stoves and Combination Ranges

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO INCREASE TAX

Massachusetts Federation to Seek Larger Endowment and More Suitable Quarters

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Looking forward to a larger endowment and more suitable headquarters, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its fall meeting in Richard Knight Hall of Babson Institute today, passed an amendment to the constitution which proposes to increase the club per capita tax from 7 to 10 cents. Delegates and members were present from all over the State. The president, Mrs. Grace Morrison Pools, presided.

The federation also passed a resolution urging the co-operation of all the clubs included in its membership in the observance and enforcement of the statutes concerning lotteries and games of chance.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, spoke of the importance of studying the world's food supply. He pointed out that overproduction in one section of the world might be used to supply another section which was lacking. Herbert Hoover, the speaker recalled, was the first to present such an idea, asking for co-operation in the production and distribution of foodstuffs. It will take from 10 to 20 years to work out the problem. Dr. Butterfield declared, adding that it has been the desire to obtain food that has been one of the chief causes of war.

"We are paying a great deal more for food at present than is at all necessary," he continued. "Failure to work out a solution to the problems of production, distribution and elimination of waste has stood in the way of a great reduction of food prices, as well as a better supply of food."

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the division of public health of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said that women should become personally acquainted with public offices, with the object of ascertaining the degree to which the public service is performed. Such offices, she asserted, should possess up-to-date equipment, so as the more readily to perform their work efficiently, but she had found that some offices were furnished chiefly with cupboards, and were wholly unequipped with necessary materials.

Mrs. Miller told how, in a county in California, a town of 500 in Wyoming, and other places, the women had effectively used the ballot to displace unsatisfactory officials and to replace them with efficient persons who work for the public good. She also emphasized the importance of studying the conditions of the world's food supply and referred to instances where food was allowed to rot in the ground and thrown into the river, "while people were starving in our own cities and towns or in other countries." "We women," she said, "are going to establish a new international point of view. We in America must help our brothers and sisters of the world. It is a problem of humanity; it is a problem of Christianity."

Miss Mary Lowney, assistant supervisor of rehabilitation of the Massachusetts State Department of Education, spoke on the work of rehabilitation whereby men and women, seriously handicapped, have been helped to lead useful lives and placed in positions of gainful employment.

Lieut. Col. Walter C. Sweeney of the General Staff, United States Army, was the chief speaker on the afternoon's program. Under the title of "The Reds and the Pinks," he spoke of things that may be brought about through a change in the character and point of view of individual citizens, which may produce war or which may prevent it. In his opinion there are both external and internal causes for war which, within a republic, may be so controlled as to reduce the chances of war to a minimum.

HAVERHILL TO HOLD SPECIAL PRIMARIES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Voters of this city residing in Wards 5 and 7, the latter ward comprising the Bradford district, and voters in Georgetown, Groveland and Boxford will participate in a special

primary election tomorrow for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for the position of representative in the Fourth Essex district to fill an existing vacancy.

Albert L. Bartlett and Edwin W. Tilton of Ward 5, Jacob W. Small of Bradford and Dr. William J. Greenler of Boxford, are the candidates. The winner will contest at the final with Charles H. Morrill, Farmer-Progressive Labor candidate, who does not participate in the primary, but runs on nomination papers as an independent.

GOV. SWEET BACKS 18TH AMENDMENT

Also Insists 14th Amendment Should Be Enforced

Enforcement of the Fourteenth as well as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the payment by "every corporation in the country" of old age pensions to veteran employees, and the drawing upon the surplus earnings of corporations for the protection of the unemployed were advocated by Gov. William E. Sweet of Colorado in his address on "Twentieth Century Democracy" at Ford Hall Forum last night.

In answer to a question as to whether North Carolina should be compelled to allow Negroes to vote Governor Sweet declared that all amendments to the Constitution should be enforced.

The minimum wage decision of the United States Supreme Court and the Esch-Cummins law are not examples of twentieth century democracy, and are violations of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Governor asserted.

The Esch-Cummins law, Governor Sweet pointed out, guarantees the railroads an earning of 5 1/2 per cent on appraised valuation, but "says not a word about a living wage for the men. They can get a living wage only through the strength of their unions."

If corporations, during times of unemployment, are allowed to draw upon surplus earnings for the payment of dividends, they should also be compelled to draw upon these earnings for unemployment payments to the workers, he contended.

"What has the World War done for democracy?" Governor Sweet asked, and answered that the "seeds of everlasting democracy" had been laid in Russia, "the country which suffered most in the war and which has come back the quickest and farthest." In Czechoslovakia, as a result of the war, "being carried on the greatest experiment in social democracy ever tried on the face of the globe." This, the Governor declared to be the representation of minorities in President Thomas Masaryk's Cabinet. Minority parties will some day be thus represented in the Government of the United States, he predicted.

Governor Sweet is a banker and for 21 years was president of the Dévén Young Men's Christian Association. During the war he served as a "Y" secretary in France. He was elected on the Democratic ticket.

MR. BURRAGE IS AGAIN HORTICULTURAL HEAD

Albert C. Burrage was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for a fourth term at the 94th annual meeting held Saturday at Horticultural Hall. This is a very unusual honor. It was felt, however, that Mr. Burrage was needed at the head of the society for another year in view of the fact that the largest orchid show ever held in the United States is to be staged at Horticultural Hall next spring. Mr. Burrage is one of the leading private orchid growers of the country.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum was elected vice-president to serve for two years. The following directors were elected: Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mrs. Homer Gage of Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bayard Thayer of Lancaster and Robert Cameron of Ipswich. All of these officers will be installed at a meeting to be held Jan. 14.

SANI-SHERM DRESS SHIELDS

Safeguard against under-arm perspiration and dress ruin. Purchased both Winter and Summer by the best Goods Shops and Department Stores, with samples and boxes. SHERMAN PAPER AND BOX CO. 50-52 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

Phone Piedmont 8874

STANDARD DIE & SPECIALTY COMPANY of California

Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE DIES, TOOLS, JIGS AND FIXTURES, TOOLS, DESIGNING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, DRAFTING, INVENTIONS PRACTICED.

3105 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Reference Holder

Neatly finished in black enamel. Folds flat for convenient carrying. Light, strong and stable—a handy study helper.

Postpaid 75c

A useful and inexpensive gift.

REFERENCE HOLDER CO. 1841 E. 90th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces

A Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, N. Y., and St. Paul Streets

Bacchus Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, Nov. 19

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

BRITISH AND FRENCH REACH COMPROMISE; RUPTURE IS AVOIDED

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of military control, but once the allied rights were recognized, it would be for General Nollet, sitting at Berlin, to determine where and when in fact the commission could go with discretion.

"Incidents" to Be Avoided

He would exercise great care and not provoke incidents. In consultation with the Berlin Government he would take his own measures on his own responsibility. This would be at best a partial control, for certainly the allied officers would not be sent into such places as Bavaria. Apparently the demand respecting the ex-Crown Prince is to be dropped. The British view is met in that France would immediately take territorial and military. It is agreed to send an ultimatum, in which the "sanctions" are announced in advance, and to adjourn the question of sanctions until the bad faith of Germany is again demonstrated.

This would be demonstrated in two ways. Either an evasive reply by Germany not giving complete satisfaction, or when the work of the commission was again commenced, obstruction being placed in the allied path. It would always be opened to General Nollet to report in this sense. France was even prepared to make the ultimate sanctions economic and administrative rather than territorial and military. It seemed that this compromise would enable England to agree without hesitation.

Certainly M. Poincaré was showing unexpected moderation. Whether this was not appreciated, unfortunately the Marquess of Crewe, British Ambassador, received instructions on Sunday evening which were far from conciliatory. The British wanted to rule out sanctions altogether, considering that measures of coercion will only aid German disorder. Further the British Cabinet took up the position of antagonism in denying, in the last resort, the right of France to take sanctions separately. The Treaty of Versailles, it is argued, confers no right of this sort. It is recalled that in April, 1920, after the occupation of Frankfort by President Millerand, without an agreement with England, M. Millerand on withdrawing the troops owing to English pressure promised in the future that France would act in accord with the Allies in all international questions. This promise is held by the French not to apply to the sanctions taken in virtue of the Treaty under a specific clause, such as the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, which was decided on, the French reading of the reparations clause admitting action by the respective governments.

Upholding of the Treaty

But no such justification apparently can be urged in the case of default by Germany under the military section of the Treaty. The French still argue that the spirit of the Treaty permits each signatory power in particular, as well as signatories taken collectively, to do their utmost to uphold the Treaty. The ambassadors, therefore, met in an atmosphere which was almost

alarming, especially as the French had fixed a cabinet meeting immediately afterward to consider the decisions of the ambassadors or to take decisions of their own. This meant that if France was not satisfied with the ambassadors' proposal, it would proceed to act alone. It was even rumored that if the worst happened France would immediately take territorial and military. The breakdown of the conference would be particularly unfortunate, in that for the first time France is declaring that the time has arrived to come to a general understanding. Le Temps, in a most remarkable article, ridicules the idea of piling guarantees on guarantees, and says that Germany is a most important European market which cannot be allowed to disappear.

It only wants reasonable reparations and durable security. France and England are asked to get together to concert measures to save Germany from anarchy or militarism, from financial ruin or from becoming an economic menace to other countries by dumping. One passage in M. Poincaré's speech yesterday deserves particular attention. He said that sanctions would be taken if France did not obtain satisfaction. This left the door open to any arrangement, but he added: "We are besides resolved not to evacuate the occupied territory in the Rhineland and the Ruhr Valley before all clauses signed at Versailles are completely executed, and that we are secure against all new possibilities of aggression."

This means that while M. Poincaré has hitherto stuck to the Ruhr to obtain reparations he will now stick to it to obtain security. As for the Rhineland, which should be evacuated 15 years after the signing of the Treaty, the period of occupation in M. Poincaré's eyes has not yet begun to run.

College Girls to Act as Common Laborers

Connecticut Students to Lug Stone for Hut Foundation

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 19—The students at Connecticut College for Women have volunteered their services toward building an outing club hut on the shores of Millers Pond, three miles from the campus, due to the high cost of labor. They will gather the stones for the foundation and fireplace.

In all they have raised \$700 for the building of the hut, and expect to keep within this sum by doing much of the work themselves. The hut will have sleeping accommodations for 20 girls, and will be used for overnight hikes and week-end trips.

REUNION FOR NANTUCKETERS

All "Nantucketers" are invited by the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket to attend the twenty-ninth reunion next Wednesday night in the Twentieth Century Club. Dinner will be followed by a discussion of old times and of recent news from the island. Members of the executive committee are: President, Mrs. George L. Gardner; Vice-President, Mrs. Frank C. Framingham; Secretary, Miss Mildred H. Brooks, West Somerville; Treasurer, Harold Gardner, Lexington.

Any Errands In the Orient?

I am setting out on a trip through the Orient—China, Japan, The Philippines, Australia, Ceylon, India, the South Seas.

Is there anything in a business way I can do for you out there; anyone it would be worth your while to have me see; anything it would pay you to have me look into?

I shall be glad to undertake a few such commissions. I shall be leaving soon.

OLIVER MARBLE GALE
The Palmer House
CHICAGO

Morse's

The Preferred
Chocolates

Chicago, U.S.A.

A useful gift and practical at a very low price.

STERLING SILVER DRESS SHIELDS

Safeguard against under-arm perspiration and dress ruin. Purchased both Winter and Summer by the best Goods Shops and Department Stores, with samples and boxes.

SHERMAN PAPER AND BOX CO.

50-52 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

Phone Piedmont 8874

STANDARD DIE & SPECIALTY COMPANY

of California

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE DIES, TOOLS, JIGS AND

FIXTURES, TOOLS, DESIGNING AND

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, DRAFTING, INVENTIONS

PRACTICED.

3105 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Reference Holder

Neatly finished in black

enamel. Folds flat for

convenient carrying.

Light, strong and stable

—a handy study helper.

Postpaid 75c

A useful and inexpensive gift.

REFERENCE HOLDER CO.

1841 E. 90th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist,

in Boston Announces

A Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S.,

of Clinton, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of

This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, N. Y., and St. Paul Streets

Bacchus Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, Nov. 19

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co.

395 Boylston Street, Boston

Near Arlington Subway Station

Comfortable terms arranged.

Used pianos accepted in partial payment.

STERLING SILVER DRESS SHIELDS

Safeguard against under-arm perspiration and dress ruin. Purchased both Winter and Summer by the best Goods Shops and Department Stores, with samples and boxes.

SHERMAN PAPER AND BOX CO.

50-52 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

Phone Piedmont

FIRST ACTION ON 'PADLOCK LAW' IN STATE OF RHODE ISLAND TAKEN

Two Petitions Are Allowed and Thirty-Five Others Await Ruling in United States District Court

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19 (Special) — With two petitions for application of the "padlock law" allowed in the United States District Court here on Saturday and 35 others awaiting the court's ruling, dry enforcement officials said today that the campaign to close up the places, in which liquor is being sold, by use of the "padlock" provision of the Volstead Act, will be vigorously pursued.

Judge Arthur L. Brown fixed Saturday, Nov. 24, as the date of hearing on each petition, and parties at interest were cited to appear at that time to show cause why temporary injunction should not be issued. Perfection of the order in each case will deprive properties, shown by the records of the court to be utilized in violation of the federal prohibition laws, of revenue for one year and place them in the custody of the court.

While the respondents in each case are alleged to be flagrant violators they are not the most conspicuous of the 37 cases in which Harry G. Sheldon, Federal Prohibition Director, has prepared to bring petitions before the court, it was said. The cases are said to be those in which misinformed might be insignificant and "higher-ups" are included among the next 35 liquor dealers and owners of liquor selling properties.

While the actions are brought by Harold S. Andrews, Assistant United States District Attorney, Roy A.

vividly revelatory of these master-scores.

Praise of Wagner as music-maker, or even of Mr. Monteux's reconstructed orchestra and Mine. Matzenauer as his interpreters, perhaps seems belated. Yet so long as there are illuminati who find Wagner a little too easily enjoyable, it is timely to admit that we don't mind being classed as a lowbrow, provided we are allowed to enjoy him in such performances.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its third concert of the season in the St. James Theater yesterday afternoon. The program comprised Ross's third symphony, "Im Walde"; the Prologue from "Pagliacci"; Slavonic Dances Numbers 1 and 2, Antonin Dvorak; "Benedictus" from Six Violin Pieces, Alexander Campbell, Mackenzie, and "Southern Rhapsody," Lucien Hosmer. John S. Codman, baritone, was the assisting artist.

The symphony, brought out here by Theodore Thomas in December, 1871, has been heard since only infrequently, and not at all for many years. With its beautiful and plastic melodies, its rich coloring and weird rhythms, the composition proved an interesting revival and was well received. The first movement, depicting daytime in a forest, was not always clear, notably in the strings. The second movement was admirably given. The dreamy twilight reverie, the recitative for clarinet, the mysterious harmonies for the strings, and the quaint time combinations contain much of the symphony's best expression.

The picturesqueness third part, depicting the wild hunt, was given in a way which brought out the orchestral and dramatic coloring vividly. The orchestra kept together well throughout the numerous changes. And with the cessation of these clamors a peaceful Daybreak theme ends the symphony.

Mr. Codman was given a cordial greeting and enthusiastic applause. His clear baritone voice proved pleasing, and his enunciation very clear; but there was an obvious lack of dramatic interpretation of the Prologue, which opens Leoncavallo's popular opera. Mr. Hosmer's rhapsody, vivid and colorful in parts, was received with the enthusiasm characteristic of the audience. The composer, who was present, was given a warm ovation.

It seemed at times that the strings were not quite so suave and the unison not so perfect as might be; but the general results of the first three concerts of the People's Symphony give promise of an interesting season.

San Carlo Opera

The San Carlo Opera Company, which today opens its final week at the Boston Opera House, gave second performances of "Madame Butterfly" Saturday afternoon and "Aida" Saturday evening. "Carmen" will be repeated tonight.

PITTSFIELD PLANNING FOR WINTER SPORTS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17 (Special)—A project is under way here for the enrolling of 15,000 persons in a winter sports club, each paying \$1 in return for insignia to admit to any of the outdoor events. A spectacular advertising plan to be staged in New York City is being formulated as a public feature.

It is proposed to make Wahconah Park a central point for the winter sport activities, with skating contests and hockey games as features. Col. W. H. Eaton has accepted the chairmanship of the finance committee for winter sports, and S. Chester Lyon, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, will act as secretary of the committee and will make his office headquarters and general information bureau for the movement.

Mme. Matzenauer, the program announced, gave her services for this concert. She gave a great deal, being in fine voice and at the summit of her interpretative ability. Her splendid platform presence summons and maintains the illusion of imperious Isolde or glorious Brunnhilde; she sings with deceptive ease the difficult music; and her dramatic power, without taint of theatricality, blots out the concert hall and gives life and profound emotion to her characters.

The orchestra likewise stirred its hearers, both as co-partner with Mme. Matzenauer and as separate voice of Wagner. Whether portraying the pageantry of the "Meistersinger" prelude, the passionate pride of Isolde, the abandon of the Bacchanale, the sheer loveliness of the "Forest Murmurs" or the tragic splendor of the "Downfall of the Gods," it was

Tailoring for Men
has been my pleasure to serve some of the city's most particular men and it will be a pleasure to serve you. Prices consistent with high-grade material and high-grade workmanship.

S. L. ESMAN

830 Market St., Room 312-314,
San Francisco, Calif.

Hyman's

WOMEN'S APPAREL
OAKLAND—1528 Broadway
BERKELEY—5165 Shattuck

Your particular style is here.

JOHNSON'S

2534 Mission St., San Francisco

Walk-Over

Built to a
Standard for
Half a
Century

Show Stores:
841-842 Market St.
921 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO
1444 Broadway, Oakland

The pleasure of serving
Your needs in Sea-
sonable Apparel
Is Requested at

The Gotham Shop

110 Geary Street, San Francisco
Ramona Studios, Palo Alto, Calif.

JACHMAN BROS.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

Buy for Less in the Mission

7 Buildings—22' Floors

SAN FRANCISCO

PIECES of dignity and beauty
—expressive of the finer prin-
ciples of Furniture Designing—
at reasonable prices.

Money-back guarantee

Shop Early
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware
"ORIENTAL PEARLS"
Write for Folder
Mail orders promptly filled
W. F. A. Smussen
Jewers
Room 207 Howard Bldg.
209 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

SPEAKER GILLET FOR WORLD COURT

Participation of United States Favored as Promising "Slight Step" Toward Peace

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19—

Recommending United States participation in the World Court as promising a "slight step" toward peace and concord, Frederick H. Gillett, speaker of the House of Representatives, made his first public address on his observations during his recent tour of the Y. M. C. A. mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

Speaker Gillett described the currency and credit breakdown in Germany and said he could see no prospect of improvement. Most of the suggestions for American aid in relieving Europe's troubles, he said,

summed down to large money loans for financing dubious experiments. He expressed doubt that America could analyze the complexities of the European situation with sufficient clearness to justify our intervention in any large way.

He said he deemed it a pity that America did not join with England in agreeing to defend France against any unprovoked attack by Germany, believing that this would have influenced the French to have taken a stand on reparations that would have furthered restoration of Europe.

He continued:

It is very difficult for an observer to know exactly, even in his own mind, how much a nation is responsible and blame-worthy for untoward conditions. You may think Germany was terribly at fault in attempting to evade reparations payment by depreciating her money, going into an economic bankruptcy to an extent in good faith to pay the reparations demanded by the conquerors; yet when you see her suffering condition today, even if it was brought about by her own choice, you cannot help feeling a compassion. On the other hand, when you consider the case of France and Belgium your sympathy turns still more strongly toward us.

What can we do to help restore and maintain permanent peace and prosperity? I confess I have not been able to find an answer. I find myself in a state of abasement, and, indeed, it seems to me the only ones who see clearly are those who know just what they want for their own nation, regardless of others, and never deviate from it. Just as America is very much at a standstill. Every country wants us to take an active part in European problems, because each hopes we would side with them, and they all think we are enormously rich, and they want in some way to share in our wealth. But this popularity is due to our aloofness, and as soon as we begin to take sides

we lose it. What can we do to help restore and maintain permanent peace and prosperity? I confess I have not been able to find an answer. I find myself in a state of abasement, and, indeed, it seems to me the only ones who see clearly are those who know just what they want for their own nation, regardless of others, and never deviate from it. Just as America is very much at a standstill. Every country wants us to take an active part in European problems, because each hopes we would side with them, and they all think we are enormously rich, and they want in some way to share in our wealth. But this popularity is due to our aloofness, and as soon as we begin to take sides

we lose it.

ART

Auction of Paintings

Works of art from the Eddy Mansion in Providence are being exhibited for the sale at auction this week at the galleries of the William K. Mackay Company. Among the many paintings and panels to be sold are several fine and representative specimens of oil and water colors, including such familiar and choice names as Ribera, Diaz, Enneking, Delacroix, Greuze, Corot, and Durer.

There are many of the rustic nature subjects of the Barbizon painters; a characteristic atmospheric landscape and Cattle scene of Troyon, a brilliantly lighted "Fogot Gatherer" by Diaz, "Peasants" by Bastien-Lepage, and "The Forager" by Rembrandt, Vermeer, and Corot. "The Forager" has the radiance of color and flowing dramatic movement of the romantic Delacroix. Of the predecessors of the Barbizon, there is a composition of "Venus Reading to Cupid" in the graceful manner of Boucher, and, also, "Head of a Girl" in the sentimental genre of Greuze.

The last painting by Nicholas Poussin is a very significant example of the work of one of the chief figures of French painting. The three panels by Monticelli, done in thickened pig-

The New Coats

In splendid showing—and values that more than substantiate every report of better buying opportunities at the Paragon.

Paragon

Grant Ave. at Geary Street
SAN FRANCISCO

FULL selections of car-
ful fur coats—from the short,
straight street coat, to
the enveloping long coat, in
gun metal, platinum and
cocoa, trimmed with the
many furs that combine with
it, so graciously.

Short Coats from \$35.00
Long Coats from \$95.00

H. Lieber & Co.

Grant Ave. at Post
SAN FRANCISCO

13th and Mission Sts., San Francisco
22nd and San Pablo, Oakland
Los Angeles
Fresno

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

Address Dept. C-8 for information
on moving, shipping, pack-
ing and storing household goods

EASTERN TEAMS FACE FINAL WEEK

Most College Football Schedules Have Only One Game Remaining to Be Played

Today finds practically all of the large eastern college football elevens entering upon their last few days of practice in final preparation for the last games of their 1923 schedules, which will take place Saturday. Such as are not preparing for games Saturday are either all through for the season or getting ready for the final games, which will take place Thanksgiving Day. It is going to be a strenuous few days for a number of the teams, while some of them will devote their time to light work in making their plays go more smoothly. One of the teams which is going to have some hard work is Harvard which must prepare to meet the powerful Yale team at Boston in one of the two real big games which will take place Saturday. The Harvard players should be ready for hard work, as only three of the players expected to start against Yale started the Brown game last Saturday. The other big game this week-end brings West Point against Annapolis at New York.

Last Saturday produced more than one big upset in the east. Yale came through the Princeton game a factor as expected, but the margin of victory, 27 to 6, was considerably larger than was expected. Another big team which ran true to form was Cornell, which defeated Johns Hopkins, 52 to 9, and now these two are the only big eastern teams which have not been defeated this fall. West Point also won an easy victory over Rutgers, 20 to 6, while Annapolis was held to a tie.

Harvard was forced to take its second defeat of the season this time at the hands of Brown, 20 to 12. Brown played some very good football and its players were continuously following the ball and taking advantage of every slip on the part of the Crimson. Playing with only three regulars, Harvard did not look as if it were strong, either on the offensive or defensive, although it had been the case most of the season that the Crimson gave short flashes of sound football, but they were far too infrequent to win from such a well coached and smart eleven as Brown put on the field.

Colgate treated Syracuse to a big surprise by defeating the Orange, 19 to 7, and thus spoiling the visitors' brilliant record. A fumble on the opening kick-off gave Colgate a chance to score a field goal, and Syracuse never was able to catch its opponents. The Syracuse team did not appear to have the power which had shown in previous games, while Colgate staged its best game of the fall.

University of Pittsburgh was another team that surprised its followers by defeating Washington, 61 to 12. The latter was the first to score but this seemed only to awaken Pitt to the best football it has shown in some days and, by the aid of a 15-yard penalty, scored another. Pennsylvania State College, which had won and defeated Pennsylvania, 21 to 10, H. E. Wilson again signing for the winners and scoring three touchdowns. It was the sixth time that Penn State had won in 26 contests.

Columbia University showed that it is still making progress under the coaching of P. D. Haughton and defeated New York University, 21 to 6, in which Capt. W. F. Kopish of the winners was the outstanding player. Rutgers showed remarkable strength in defeating Boston University, 61 to 0, while the powerful Dartmouth team went them one better by defeating Colby College, Maine State champions, 62 to 6.

Williams won the "Little Three" championship again by defeating Amherst, 28 to 7. Middlebury took second place in the Vermont State series with a 41-to-29 victory over Norwich University.

Haskell Indian School, which came east to play against Columbia at New York, was forced to be satisfied with a 14-to-14 tie score, with Capt. John Lewis of Haskell, and Goetz, a famous middle western college player of former years, the stars of their respective teams.

CANADIANS HANDLE SIBERIAN FUR TRADE

VANCOUVER, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—According to Captain Cornwall of the Hudson's Bay steamer Bay Chimo that arrived in this port this week with a cargo of \$1,000,000 worth of Siberian furs, practically all of eastern Siberia is under Soviet control and much confusion prevails.

By a recent arrangement, made between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Moscow Government, the company now has a monopoly of the fur trade of eastern Siberia. As a result of this arrangement, a Soviet government representative accompanied the company's vessel on all its journeys. The Bay Chimo officers say the Soviet is firmly established, except in the Kolyma River district.

QUEEN'S RATED BEST

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19 (Special)—In the final game of the season, Queen's University defeated the Toronto Argonauts, 9 to 4, in an exhibition here Saturday. The losers had an advantage throughout most of the game, but were unable to make the best of their opportunities, when in scoring positions, was costly. Battistone's run of 40 yards, in the third period, produced a touchdown for the visitors. The victory gives Queen's the ranking as the best team in eastern Canada.

RUGGLE'S STATIONERY CO.

854 First Avenue, Seattle

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Phone Main 0147

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
news stands in
Seattle, Wash.:

Washington Hotel
Gray News Co. & W. H. B. Sta.
Leary & Son, 11th and Madison Sts.
Perry News Agency
Liberty News Co. J. L. Finnegan
Justice Stationery Co.

W. D. VANDERPOOL FOR PRESIDENT

Nominated to Lead United States Golf Association Next Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—W. D. Vanderpool of Newark, N. J., has been nominated to succeed J. F. Byers of Pittsburgh as president of the United States Golf Association for 1924. His selection by the U. S. G. A. nominating committee, which tonight made public its official slate for next year, virtually assures his election at the annual meeting of the association, which will be held in New York in January.

Other members of the committee for 1924 were vice-presidents, R. A. Gardner of Chicago, and W. C. Fowles Jr. of Pittsburgh; secretary, C. S. Lee of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; treasurer, E. S. Moore of New York; counsel, A. H. Larkin of New York.

In addition eight members of the executive committee, which also includes the officers, were nominated.

R. L. Johnson, San Francisco, president of the California Golf Association; J. R. Lemist, Denver, president of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association; T. B. Paline, Atlanta, representing the Southern Golf Association; C. O. Pfell, Memphis, president of the Western Golf Association; J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, representing public links golfers; W. E. Stauffer, New Orleans; H. H. Wilder, Brookline, Mass., representing the New England; A. D. Wilson, Philadelphia.

The nominating committee of which F. S. Douglas of New York is chairman, also selected the following nominating committee for 1924: H. F. Whitney, New York; W. A. Alexander, Chicago; R. W. Brown, Boston; H. C. Egan, Portland, Ore.; John Reid, Racine, Wis.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Princeton 6
Cornell 32, Johns Hopkins 9
Brown, 29, Harvard 7
Dartmouth 62, Colby 0
West Point 20, Bethany 6
Canton 21, New York University 6
Pittsburgh 13, Washington & Jefferson 9
Penn State 21, Pennsylvania 0
Williams 23, Amherst 7
Tufts 61, Massachusetts 14
Massachusetts A. C. 7
Colgate 16, Syracuse 0
Bucknell 14, Georgetown 7
New Hampshire 21, Bates 0
Yale 40, Princeton 6
Middlebury 41, Norwich 0
Connecticut A. C. 7, R. I. State 0
Blairstown 0, Clarkes 0
Blairstown 15, Amherst 1927, 6
Rochester 13, Buffalo 6
Hobart 14, Niagara 7
Swarthmore 21, Stevens 9
Lafayette 24, Alfred 0
Haverford 13, Washington 7
Gettysburg 62, Lebanon Valley 0
Michigan 5, 1927, 6
Michigan 7, Pennsylvania M. I. 6
Auburn 6, Susquehanna 0
Yale 59, Harvard 1927
Williams 12, 15, Amherst 1927, 6
Drexell 1, Temple 0
West Virginia 48, St. Louis 0
Beloit 7, Cornell 6
North Dakota 18, Carlton 3
North Dakota 18, Carrollton 0
Trinity 4, 1927, 6
Pennsylvania 6, Eartham 0
Muskingum 6, Utterback 0
Ohio Northern 21, Utterback 0
Den. Marano 12, Moundridge 7
Wittenberg 28, Mt. Union 6
Miami 13, Akron 12
Toledo 42, Detroit City 6
Cincinnati 1, Case 6
Dartmouth 1, University 7
Weston 12, Illinois College 0
Milwaukee 26, Illinois Normal 16
Minnesota 26, Iowa State 3
Michigan 1, Wisconsin 2
Purdue 6, Northwestern 3
Illinois 27, Mississippi A. & M. 0
Wabash 29, Moundridge 1
Rutgers 7, Oberlin 0
Michigan A. C. 2, Detroit 0
Kansan 17, Drake 0
Norwich 18, Missouri 7
Marquette 13, South Dakota 0
Nebraska 26, Iowa State 14
The 17, Marietta 6
California 9, Washington 0
Washington State 3, Oregon A. C. 3
Southern 24, Montana United 13
Colorado 14, Oregon 13
Colorado 17, Utah 7
Colorado 20, Denver 0
California 9, Washington 0
St. Louis 17, Oklahoma 3
Tulane 18, Mississippi 0
Virginia 13, 22, Tennessee 0
Haskell 53, Whitman 6
Georgia Tech 3, Kentucky 3
Georgia 1, Georgia 0
Washington & Lee 12, South Carolina 12
Centre 17, Alabama 1, 0
Delaware 19, Georgia 1927
New Haven 1, Georgia 1927
Tulane 18, Mississippi 0
Virginia 13, 22, Tennessee 0
Haskell 53, Whitman 6
Wofford 6
Roanoke 9, William and Mary 7
Vanderbilt 25, Georgia 7
Vanderbilt 25, Georgia 7
Carolina 14, Davidson 2
Texas 26, Oklahoma 14
Oglethorpe 36, Fort Benning 0
Georgia Tech 3, Georgetown 0
Rice 7, Texas 6 & M. 6
Centenary 24, Georgetown 0
Lake Forest 1, Elton 6
Tulane 18, Mississippi 0
Swanee 12, Maryland 0

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division—Aberdeen 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1, Aston Villa 0; Liverpool 6, Birmingham 9, Notts County 0; Bolton Wanderers 3, Huddersfield Town 1; Burnley 1, West Bromwich Albion 0; Middlesbrough 1, Cardiff City 1; Middlesbrough 2, Chelsea 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Sheffield United 2; Preston North End 1; New Brighton 2; Sunderland 5, Blackburn Rovers 1.

Second Division—Bradford City 2, Port Vale 0; Bristol City 1; Oldham 0; Clapton Orient 1; Oldham Athlet 1; Fulham 1; Derby County 2; Leeds United 2; Barnsley 1; Leicester City 3, Bury 0; The Wednesday 2; Hull City 0; Southampton 3; Blackpool 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

First Division—Aberdeen 3, Heart of Midlothian 0; Celtic 0, Dundee 0; Falkirk 0, Rangers 1; Hibernian 2, Clyde 0; Kilmarnock 1, Raith Rovers 2; Morton 0, Queen's Park 1; Queen's Park 1; Partick Thistle 0, Hamilton Academicals 1; St. Mirren 2, Aberdeen 0; Third Lanark 2, Clydebank 1.

EXETER AND ANDOVER PLAY TO A TIE SCORE

EXETER, Nov. 19.—Whatever satisfaction there may be over a tie score in an important football game is today being enjoyed by Phillips Exeter Academy as it prepared to win from Exeter in their annual game in Plympton Playing Field Saturday, but the best they could do was the result quite satisfactory to Exeter because it entered the game with the opponents favorites, but the tie came after it looked as if the favorite were going to win. That Andover should have won was the general opinion, as the Blue appeared considerably stronger than the Red and Gray. Andover however failed to take advantage of its opportunities through faulty generalship.

There was no scoring in the first half of the game, but in the third period a fine individual run by Parisi brought Exeter's kickoff back to Andover's 40-yard line, from which point the Blue started its only successful attack of the game. Randall scoring a touchdown and Sargent making the point after. In the fourth period a short punt by Randall gave Exeter the ball on Andover's 26-yard line. Putting everything it had into its attacking game, Exeter pushed the ball over for a touchdown, and Captain Charlesworth kicked the point after, for the tie.

BOOK-KEEPING PART TIME OR MONTHLY SERVICE

Income Tax Returns

L. Hicks Taylor & Company
Standard References
41 Hinckley Bldg., Seattle Main 0568

WATERPROOF PAULINS
MADE TO ORDER
WEDDING CANOPIES RENTED

J. Webb Kitchen & Co.
117 SPRING STREET
Old Frederick-Nelson Bldg., SEATTLE

“TINY TOT” PHOTOS

Bring the babies and children to our cozy “Tiny Tot” play room where picture taking is a delightful experience.

6 “Tiny Tot” Photos \$5.00

JAMES & MERRIHEW
Eitel Bldg., 2d at Pike, Seattle
Main 1614

SHOES OF WORTH
A. Neebling Co.
Men's Shoes

\$6.50—\$8.00—\$10.00
GUARANTEED TO FIT—TO SERVE—TO SATISFY

1510 WESTLAKE AVE.
SEABOARD BANK BLDG.

SEATTLE WASHINGTON

Helen L. Taylor
Shop for Women

Displaying an extensive collection of Richly Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats and New Evening Wraps.

1522 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

EDUCATIONAL

Active Interest in Beautiful Thoughts and Diction

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Correspondence
ONE of the exclusive features of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education is the encouragement given to pupils in the art of writing poetry, short stories, dramas, etc., at the Peabody High School, under the direction of 17 English teachers and the principal, Prof. David R. Sunstine. In fact, in no other high school in the city, and probably nowhere else in the State, is this laudable ambition of boys and girls in high schools fostered, as it is at Peabody.

There is no course in this new form of school learning, but it is rather the outcome of a steady growth in the ambitions and aspirations of the youth of the school, class after class, to indulge in the writing of verses. The teachers in English have given their criticisms on the versification according to the standards taught in their regular work as instructors in the ordinary English classes.

Several years ago it was noticed that many of the pupils were evolving really worth while literature, in the form of stories, poems and so on, and the teachers began to take notice, so that after a while the faculty offered prizes for the best poems written during the school year, in which contest hundreds of pupils took part. At the end of the allotted time these efforts of the pupils were sifted down and looked over by the 17 instructors in English, headed by the principal, and, finally, owing to the great interest manifested by the pupils, it was decided to publish the best of these poems in book form.

Aid to Inspirational Work

These poems have been written from time to time by pupils at their homes during the evening hours during the school term, and frequently during the day in school instead of writing compositions. It has always been regarded by Professor Sunstine as a great aid to inspirational work. Results have proved that he is right. In 1914 one of the best pieces of verse was written by a pupil at the school at that time, Grant Code, of Pittsburgh, now a professor at Harvard University, and was entitled "Excerpts From the Play, 'When the Fates Decree,'" founded on "Virgil and Aeneid," which Mr. Code wrote and had presented at the Peabody High School several years ago. This play has been given in many parts of the country by high school students and drama school students as well.

Among the heroes of Uncle Sam's army who gave their lives in the terrible days of the Argonne Forest was one of the brightest pupils that ever graced the classrooms of Peabody, Francis F. Hogan, whose memory is kept green in the book of poems, published by the faculty of the school, in three efforts in verse, one of which, entitled "Fulfilled," runs something like this:

Though my hands have not learned to model
The dreams of a groping mind,
Though my lips have not spoken their music
And are leaving no songs behind.

Think not that my life has been futile,
Nor grieve for an unsaid word,
For all my lips might never sing
My singing heart has heard.

I have etched the light on a willow
With neither a pen nor style,
I have etched a smile on the crescent moon,
A poem of only a smile.

Are they less because lips could not know
These songs that my heart has known;

Am I wholly mute who have sung with my heart alone?

These beautiful expressions in verse from young Hogan after he had joined the Fourth United States Infantry, but while in school he had written several other poems, two of his best being "Bird of All Colors" and "The Wicked Wind."

Started at Peabody

A well known poet in America is Malcolm Cowley, whose effusions have appeared throughout the country frequently. He got his start in the art at Peabody, the following being the last few lines of his "Till the Journey Be Ended":

Some will stand to their loads like men,
and some will let them drop,
Some will follow the upland road
and some will wade in flowing swamps,
to follow the will-o'-the-wisp.
There is dead-dull level country beyond,
where only a mile to go,
and you drop to the valley below.
And if you have stood to your burden
and struggle alone with the load,
Till the last dun mile is traveled, peace
awaits at the end of the road.

Each year the teachers offer prizes for the best form of verse, and this incites the pupils to turn out their very best, not for the money prize but for the honor of being awarded a reward that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Last year the first prize winner was Eliza Jane Reynolds, her poem being entitled "Too Late." She wrote two others entitled "The Dead Queen" and "To Katherine." Christian M. Griggs won the second prize with "A City in the Sea," while the third prize went to Wilson Young with his verse on "Peace."

The faculty committee have this foreword in the book of poems: "Youthful writers are receiving much attention just now, and surely there is a reason for it, since the new democracy recognizes the efforts of boys and

SCHOOLS—European

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

WEYBRIDGE

SURREY, ENGLAND

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Modern education. Usual exams. Hockey, tennis, net-ball.

The Misses Dunstan and Miss Hardy

"DANESFIELD"

School for Girls of all ages

(Old to Station)

(England)

Preparation for all examinations. Special advantages for Languages, Music and Art. Extensive grounds and Playing Fields. Recently enlarged grounds include Gymnasium, Domestic Science Branch, etc.

Highest References. Apply Principal.

girls who are learning to love poetry. Anything that helps to make students feel a deep and satisfying pleasure in beautiful thoughts and diction is valuable. With the idea of building a tradition for the school, a committee has prepared this little volume."

Since the volume was printed, it has

had a remarkable sale, much to the surprise of the faculty, who have had no idea of merchandising the pupils' efforts or of advertising the school as a producer of versification, but they clearly see that it is a valuable by-product of the education of the youth that can be copied by other schools.

for literature we shall create the artists who will feed our thoughts, thus working out the law of supply and demand.

"The world demands that musical artists give years of preparation before a public appearance is made, and from that time public appearance and hard study go hand in hand. The very same road must be traveled by those who would pass literature across the footlights. The artist of literature has a more difficult task than the musician, since he has no accompaniment to assist him, but must speak from memory as to pitch and rhythm and tempo. The musician has his score written out for him, note by note; the artist of the spoken word must write his own score, and then like the musician, memorize the score. Passing literature across the footlights comes later than passing music across the footlights; it is more complex, and it seems to me more difficult."

Mrs. Judd's supreme achievement seems to be to give a 200,000 word novel, memorized with characterization in an hour and a half, touching the mountain peaks of the story, skeletonizing the story and bringing it out somewhat as a scenario writer must a continuity; this genius of passing a long novel over the footlights in order to spare the effort of the hurried modern person, partakes of the skill of Scheherazade who entertained the king in Arabian Nights and thus saved her own head.

School training during the adolescent stage endeavors constantly to enlarge its scope; it can do much to provide the tools for the progress of real education, it can impose a physical discipline, it can do something to impose a mental discipline and to mold character, but its scope in these latter directions is limited. On the other hand, the attributes of a true university education are self-discipline, initiative, thought, and

executive positions in the business world.

School training during the adolescent stage endeavors constantly to enlarge its scope; it can do much to provide the tools for the progress of real education, it can impose a physical discipline, it can do something to impose a mental discipline and to mold character, but its scope in these latter directions is limited. On the other hand, the attributes of a true university education are self-discipline, initiative, thought, and



Mrs. Ida Benfry Judd

A Demand for the Greatest Stories

New York City

Special Correspondence
THE New York schools are enjoying something not in the regular school curriculum, but which carries such rare educational value that it is attracting the attention of educators, and perhaps may eventually find its way to a recognized position.

For one to carry it for the very love of it, without visible recompense, to the place where it is received in a similar spirit, proves that financial compensation is merely one angle on recompense. Mrs. Ida Benfry Judd has been for the past two years carrying her art of story-telling into the public schools, finding there such responsive audiences that what she may have originally scheduled for a rehearsal, becomes at once an inspiration de luxe which unfolds to a performance de luxe. The tri-centennial of the birth of Molière last year became the occasion of trying out the great French author on the youth of New York, and so successful was the result that the high schools have been responding to it at intervals ever since.

Joseph, Lincoln and Others

The story of Joseph is in the repertoire, and Ida Tarbell's Lincoln is also a favorite story. "I gave Molière's 'Le bourgeois gentilhomme' in one morning to three different assemblies of one of the largest high schools," said Mrs. Judd in an interview, "and not a point failed to carry. In a graded school, before an audience of 800, there was not a point they did not get. While many of the older generation are not yet prepared to relish Molière any more than Aristophenes, this next generation understands Molière as easily as New York. These are the stories to pass across the footlights; their language is universal. Andrew Carnegie said: 'When I heard Wagner's music for the first time it was an event in my life.' The day is coming when we can say also, 'it was an event in my life when I heard Oedipus' story for the first time. It was an event in my life when I began to be acquainted with Antigone, the first woman who quietly defied authority.'

"Prometheus' story will make plain what has puzzled us for years: as we listen to Pompilia's story we catch glimpses of infinity; our lives can never be so small again; never again can we be so lacking in understanding.

A "Chamber Literature Hall"

"Beside the 'Chamber Music Hall' will be the 'Chamber Literature Hall.' All our lives we have known the word Socrates—only a word! The time will come when one day we may hear Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and another day Socrates' speech before the court which condemned him to death, probably the first man to die for intellectual freedom. We shall be able to have an afternoon with Keats and Shelley, as well as with Chopin and Schumann. As we begin to hunger

for future citizenship, the responsi-

bility is not entirely hers. The American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City, has an education director who is co-operating with district superintendents and principals in promoting the teaching of humanness, in conducting poster contests, and in organizing school humanitarians. She visits normal schools and elementary schools of the State, lecturing before students and conferring with teachers.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Special Correspondence
HUMANITY education is not a scholastic study, depending for the inculcation of its fundamentals on classroom instruction. Nor did a Pestalozzi, Herbart or Froebel conceive this new branch of education. It evolved from gradual and universal recognition of the unjust treatment inflicted on the lower creations by human kind, and of the consequent reaction of such injustice on civilization.

Teachers are seeking material and methods, and in doing so are imposing on normal schools the obligation of offering courses in humanness. The first institution to give such courses is the Maxwell Training School for Teachers, one of three normal schools in the New York City educational system. The scope of the courses covers the theory and practice of humane education from kindergarten to high school. Students of the Maxwell school learn how humanness may be correlated with nature study, literature, reading, composition, storytelling, art and music.

Humane education is thought by many to be synonymous with kindness to pets. It begins in the kindergarten, with kindness to pets. But it advances, in succeeding grades, in the economic as well as in the humane consideration of animal and bird life. Humane education is not being taught alone for the cause of dumb creatures. It will undoubtedly alleviate suffering among them and lessen cruel treatment, but it will do incalculable more for the pupil or person instructed. Henry Berg, the founder of the first humane society in the United States, once said: "Kindness to dumb animals blesses not only the lower being that is the recipient of it, but doubly him who practices it." Recently, an editor of a Boston newspaper, in an editorial on "Be Kind to Animals Week," wrote: "It seems a far cry from considerations like these to a federation of the world, yet international peace begins, if anywhere, in that reverence for life, for individuality, which has its root in kindness to animals."

Animal societies are extending their educational work. They are providing practical proof that though the problems of humanness may be carried far toward solution by the schoolteacher, who is educating the child for future citizenship, the responsibility is not entirely hers. The American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York, for a device that will end suffering in the slaughter of food animals. In a pamphlet, entitled "The Great Cruelty," Dr. Rowley publishes the data of his investigation. Within the range of this reform are stock conditions on remote ranches, transportation of food animals, and the handling of poultry in city markets. Trapping for furs is another prob-

lem to be solved through educating public sentiment. Within the past year definite steps have been taken by naturalists, humanitarians, and educators to stem the craze for fur adornment.

There is pitiful need of informing the public regarding the cruelty connected with the training of animals exploited in vaudeville performances and in moving pictures. In the processes of its continuous torture, much of the professional training of wild and domestic animals for stage and screen can be classed with vivisection. That individuals are awaking to this phase of barbarism was evidenced last June, when, in that one month, 12,000 persons enrolled as members of the Jack London Club, an organization formed a few years ago by the American Humane Education Society, in Boston, to expose and to combat the cruelties in the training, transportation, and exhibition of performing animals.

The rodeo, which seems to have found a place in the list of national amusements and sports, and the bull fight, which is seeking a place, have elements of brutality that have descended from primitive pastimes in a savage stage of society.

The humane educational movement, then, cannot be confined to classroom instruction, since its aim is to educate the citizen of tomorrow, in matters of humane import. This new branch of learning may be taught by legislation for the protection of bird and animal, and by publicity, wisely directed through pamphlet, platform, and press.

STANLEY DUMBLE

Universities Can Do It

It may be objected by those who are exercised, on account of ethical considerations, over the present organization of society, that a main argument should not be concerned simply with material factors. The objection is reasonable, but it may be countered. The business world is like a single organism with the life and well-being of which all individual lives in every country are connected. The chief importance of such an organism lies in its continuity; it is susceptible of slow evolutionary changes, but artificial or too rapid changes are bound to hinder the performance of its functions.

The surest way of maintaining the maximum speed which is consistent with safety is by permeation from within. That is but a roundabout way of saying that, contrary to an old and popular superstition, men of culture and of wide vision are urgently needed in commercial life. Such men, the universities have demonstrated their power to produce, and, if their supply increases, moral and ethical considerations will bulk larger than they do at present. It is idle to oppose such developments, for it is wrong to consider that economic relationships must forever be dominated by the material motive alone.

Such is the second main argument; from the first it differs mainly in point of quality—the first appeals to business men, the second appeals to the community as a whole. Both arguments for they apply to university training of all kinds, in arts or in sciences. There remains to consider the nature of the special work which is now undertaken by many universities in order to equip the business men of the future.

STANLEY DUMBLE

Pupil Himself Most Benefited by Humane Education

Brooklyn, N. Y. Special Correspondence

HUMANITY education is not a scholastic study, depending for the inculcation of its fundamentals on classroom instruction. Nor did a Pestalozzi, Herbart or Froebel conceive this new branch of education. It evolved from gradual and universal recognition of the unjust treatment inflicted on the lower creations by human kind, and of the consequent reaction of such injustice on civilization.

Teachers are seeking material and methods, and in doing so are imposing on normal schools the obligation of offering courses in humanness. The first institution to give such courses is the Maxwell Training School for Teachers, one of three normal schools in the New York City educational system. The scope of the courses covers the theory and practice of humane education from kindergarten to high school. Students of the Maxwell school learn how humanness may be correlated with nature study, literature, reading, composition, storytelling, art and music.

Humane education is thought by many to be synonymous with kindness to pets. It begins in the kindergarten, with kindness to pets. But it advances, in succeeding grades, in the economic as well as in the humane consideration of animal and bird life. Humane education is not being taught alone for the cause of dumb creatures. It will undoubtedly alleviate suffering among them and lessen cruel treatment, but it will do incalculable more for the pupil or person instructed. Henry Berg, the founder of the first humane society in the United States, once said: "Kindness to dumb animals blesses not only the lower being that is the recipient of it, but doubly him who practices it."

Recently, an editor of a Boston newspaper, in an editorial on "Be Kind to Animals Week," wrote: "It seems a far cry from considerations like these to a federation of the world, yet international peace begins, if anywhere, in that reverence for life, for individuality, which has its root in kindness to animals."

Animal societies are extending their educational work. They are providing practical proof that though the problems of humanness may be carried far toward solution by the schoolteacher, who is educating the child for future citizenship, the responsibility is not entirely hers. The American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York, for a device that will end suffering in the slaughter of food animals. In a pamphlet, entitled "The Great Cruelty," Dr. Rowley publishes the data of his investigation. Within the range of this reform are stock conditions on remote ranches, transportation of food animals, and the handling of poultry in city markets. Trapping for furs is another prob-

lem to be solved through educating public sentiment. Within the past year definite steps have been taken by naturalists, humanitarians, and educators to stem the craze for fur adornment.

There is pitiful need of informing the public regarding the cruelty connected with the training of animals exploited in vaudeville performances and in moving pictures. In the processes of its continuous torture, much of the professional training of wild and domestic animals for stage and screen can be classed with vivisection. That individuals are awaking to this phase of barbarism was evidenced last June, when, in that one month, 12,000 persons enrolled as members of the Jack London Club, an organization formed a few years ago by the American Humane Education Society, in Boston, to expose and to combat the cruelties in the training, transportation, and exhibition of performing animals.

The rodeo, which seems to have found a place in the list of national amusements and sports, and the bull fight, which is seeking a place, have elements of brutality that have descended from primitive pastimes in a savage stage of society.

The humane educational movement, then, cannot be confined to classroom instruction, since its aim is to educate the citizen of tomorrow, in matters of humane import. This new branch of learning may be taught by legislation for the protection of bird and animal, and by publicity, wisely directed through pamphlet, platform, and press.

STANLEY DUMBLE

SCHOOLS—United States

Miss Ethel Mandell

Teacher of

NATURAL DANCING

CLAS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

171 West 71 Street Phone Endicott 9721

Peniel

(Genesis 32: 24-30)

Washington, D. C.

Elementary Grades and Kindergarten

Address PENIEL, 1458 Harvard Street Washington, D. C. Telephone Columbia 9333

BERKELEY HALL

JUNIOR SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Day school for girls and boys.

Boarding homes in connection

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Stravinsky's "Renard" Rehearsed; Other Music of a New York Week

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Nov. 18
MISS IRENE WILDER, contralto, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 12, with Emil J. Pollak as her accompanist. She impressed me as a remarkably fine vocalist, possessing a voice of richness and warmth and commanding a strong and effective technique wherever to use it. In the important matter of enunciation of words, she struck me as altogether remarkable. My praise of her applies to four songs which I heard her interpret, all with English texts. As for what she can do in language other than her own I cannot report, and I am willing to add that I do not feel much concern over the question.

I should be glad to listen to singing like hers in English solely. But to tack on to my opinion in regard to her something by way of surmise and conjecture, I should say that an artist so well schooled as she is in the mechanics of singing would know better than to attempt texts in French and German, unless she knew how to pronounce well in those languages. Inasmuch as I am certain that she showed mastery in Griffes' "We'll to the Woods and Gather May," and in Tschakowsky's "He Loved Me So," I think she must have also disclosed ability and artistic good sense in Rhené-Baton's "Sérénade mélancolique," and Schumann's "Lied der Braut."

Felix Salzedo, the violincellist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 13, with Walter Goldie playing his accompaniments. His program was a searching test of his powers, including a group of pieces by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and two sonatas. A very long and weighty number was the Rachmaninoff sonata in G minor, op. 19, and it was admirably done. No violin sonata ever held my attention more unbrokenly. Another number was Frank Bridge's sonata in D minor. This work seemed to me pleasing in details but somewhat disjointed structurally. The composer was present at the concert and had the satisfaction of finding his music well received.

Mme. Matzenauer Sings

Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, contralto, sang in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 13, taking the place of Mme. Emma Calvé. Mme. Matzenauer, with Frank LaForge at the piano, presented Schumann's "Widmung," Brahms' "Sappho Ode" and Strauss' "Zueignung" with a vigor of interpretation and a brilliance of sonority that I for one shall remember for a good while. When I hear a voice like hers and accomplishments like Mr. LaForge's, I think that song recitals are after all not such a bad idea. Take an illustrious prima donna and LaForge, and the sort of program you always find when he assists, and I suppose you have the standard American article. For myself, I sometimes think Mr. LaForge in making his recommendations to the singer as to program material sometimes gives undue preference to his own compositions. And yet, I believe I never heard a LaForge song that failed to stir me.

Arthur Loesser, pianist, gave a recital in the Town Hall on the evening of Nov. 13, in association with Mme. Olga Barabini, pianist. Mr. Loesser and Mme. Barabini presented Reger's variations and fugue on a theme of Beethoven, for two pianos, op. 86, giving what the program book noted as the first performance in America. The last portion of the work was all I heard them in; and, for that reason, I am not completely entitled to express approval. Had I been present when they began, and had I listened to all 12 variations, I might not have been so pleased. But I am one of those who like Reger; and I enjoyed this piece as one that illustrates the composer's fluency in its most interesting estate. An especial delight to me was the concluding fugue—a massive, yet logical example of contrapuntal structure. Mr. Loesser, playing solo pieces, Schubert's waltzes and ländler in particular, sounded to me like a pianist who is more engrossed in communication than in exhibition. He may have remarkable tone and execution. I have forgotten about that. I remember only what he made the music tell me.

Stravinsky's "Renard"

Carlos Salzedo gave a rehearsal of Stravinsky's "Renard" at his studio in West Seventy-Ninth Street, on the afternoon of Nov. 14, and invited me to attend. He went over the piece with the four singers who are to take part in the International Composers' Guild performance of it, accompanying them at his piano. The occasion interested me because it showed me five serious men engaged in the enthusiastic cultivation of modern art of an extreme type. And it rather disturbed any feeling of classic complacency which I may have been cherishing, because it showed me a pianist and a male quartet taking through, with perfect ease, a piece of music which I should judge, from the looks of the notes in the score, was absolutely impossible of performance. The singers whom Mr. Salzedo rehearsed were José Delaquerre and Harold Hansen, tenors; and John Barclay and Hubert Linscott, basses. They repre-

sent the four characters—a bird and three animals—of Stravinsky's musical fable. In the strict theatrical version, the singers, I understand, should be with the orchestra, and the actual characters, which comprise a cock, a fox, a cat, and a goat, should be represented on the stage by mimes. But at the guild concert at the Vanderbilt Theater on the evening of Dec. 2, the work is to be given, I presume, without dancing figures. At that time, the accompaniment which I heard Mr. Salzedo play on the piano, members of the Philadelphia Orchestra will play, with their conductor, Leopold Stokowski, directing.

Claudio Arrau, the pianist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 14, of which I heard a few numbers. Mr. Arrau, playing pieces by Debussy, Busoni and Liszt, sounded to me like an artist with a protest to make; or rather, like one with a reform of interpretative methods to urge. He is one of the new pianists who are going to be decided, if I mistake not. He makes me ask myself what all the noisy virtuosity of the old-school pianists means. He enchants me and persuades me, where other performers astonish me and lead me forcibly this way and that without asking me whether I want to go or not. He will be a success in North America, I trust, though I fancy he will advance in popularity at a somewhat moderate rate of speed.

Mr. Piastra's Concert

Michel Piastra, the violinist, gave me great delight at a concert of his at the Century Theater this afternoon, when he presented the Paganini concerto, in D with accompaniment by the State Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Auer conducting. He set an example that I should think violinists might advantageously follow, playing works of his own preference with an orchestra of his own choice. He did not set an example either. He followed the one that Mischa Elman set last spring. And like Elman, he secured the delightful co-operation of the first of violin pedagogues, Mr. Auer. As for Mr. Piastra's tone, execution and interpretation, I shall say no more about them than that I found them entirely agreeable. Perhaps I had better frankly note that I did not particularly regard them, but thought only of the pleasant and engaging sound of the Paganini concerto, performed with a small group of men. I think, was the advertised number—and of the smooth progress of affairs under the direction of Mr. Auer.

All of which may be taken, no doubt, as an instance of Russian good taste in music. Another instance, which I have had experience of this evening, was a concert given in Aeolian Hall by Boris Levenson, the composer. As for the compositions, good taste was not, perhaps, spiced with much originality. But I will declare myself in praise of them, nevertheless. They included songs for bass, songs for soprano and pieces for violin.

The English-Speaking Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Every seat was occupied at the luncheon given yesterday by the drama section, New York chapter of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, organized "To draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world."

Augustus Thomas, Executive Chairman of the Producing Managers' Association, presided. The guests of honor included W. Bridges-Adams, director of the Stratford Shakespeare Festival and the New Shakespeare Company, Rachel Crothers, Cyril Maude, Walter Hampden, and Otis Skinner, who all made constructive and at times eloquent speeches, emphasizing the closer bonds of fellowship and understanding which are being constantly manifested between the players of England and the United States and also the better understanding of the audiences.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

The Plate and the Platter
208 West 71st Street
A DELIGHTFUL DINNER \$1.00
Luncheon 35c & 55c with Cafeteria
Dinner 55c Service
A la Carte Service if preferred
THE SIGNET
19 W. 38th St. N. Y. C.

De Olde English
Restaurant
14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
Luncheon \$6
Dinner 85
and a la Carte
295 Madison Avenue
at 41st Street
Telephone Murray Hill 2722

HENRY H. GUTTSBORG
ARCHITECT
278 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

When in Need
of
Flowers
The
Florist:
Buy of
Jinny
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 9

Two QUALITY Cafeterias
ARBOR LA PALMA
328-331 Strictly home cooked foods
Fourth Street
West Fourth Street
Third Street
C. O. MANSPEAKER, Proprietor



Welwyn Garden City and Typical Cottage

Architecture

Welwyn Garden City

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 1

IN ENGLAND there are at present only two garden cities, Letchworth, started 20 years ago, and Welwyn, started three years ago. There are many garden suburbs; but garden cities are not to be confused with garden suburbs; they are essentially different in their purpose and scope. The garden suburb is a specially planned area outside a town devoted to residential purposes. The garden city is a new town, with industries, residences and social life complete in itself.

Few towns are planned to live in; few were planned at all; most grew haphazard and uncontrolled. Welwyn Garden City is the latest exception. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City in two years of the most difficult period known to English industrial history.

The houses are of the type that attracts and welcomes, and their attraction is not belied by their interiors. Every house is planned on labor-saving lines and soundly constructed to be a worthy unit of the new town. To live in Welwyn Garden City is to enjoy all the advantages of a town life with the delights of the country at one's door.

In the case of tenancy-investment, the intended occupier invests from £250 to £350, according to the size of the house chosen, in the shares and loan stock of a public utility society, on which he is entitled to interest and dividends. The greater part of the cost of the house is advanced on a 50-year repayment basis by the Government. The rent payable by the tenant-investor varies from £37 to £50, according to the cost of the house. All leases are for 999 years. This is better than a freehold, as the lease protects every owner and resident against congested building, wrong use

equipped with every attribute of an adult town. The new station on the Great Northern main line brings it within easy reach of London. The railway company has bought 70 acres of land, with the intention of creating an important junction station. This will further augment the traffic facilities.

Electricity is available to all building sites for power and lighting. Gas has also been laid to all the houses. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

The houses are of the type that attracts and welcomes, and their attraction is not belied by their interiors. Every house is planned on labor-saving lines and soundly constructed to be a worthy unit of the new town. To live in Welwyn Garden City is to enjoy all the advantages of a town life with the delights of the country at one's door.

In the case of tenancy-investment, the intended occupier invests from £250 to £350, according to the size of the house chosen, in the shares and loan stock of a public utility society, on which he is entitled to interest and dividends. The greater part of the cost of the house is advanced on a 50-year repayment basis by the Government. The rent payable by the tenant-investor varies from £37 to £50, according to the cost of the house. All leases are for 999 years. This is better than a freehold, as the lease protects every owner and resident against congested building, wrong use

AMUSEMENTS

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

S. THELW
present
The FOOL
Written by CHANNING POLLOCK
Staged by FRANK REICHER
DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES
IN NEW YORK CITY
5 Companies Touring America
"A powerful play dealing with the two
most important subjects in the world—
Frank Lee Short in *The Christian Science
Monitor*. IT SENDS YOU HOME
STRENGTHENED AND REFRESHED

P. THE
KNICKERBOCKER
BROADWAY
STARK

ONE OF THE
GREATEST
Mysteries of the Age

LEAH MYSTERY
GIRL

of sites, or the progressive "uglification" of what has been so carefully designed and laid out. The terms quoted for houses and land cover the cost of making roads, laying sewers, and general development charges.

The new city in its industrial area is planned for production. The estate was chosen as much for its industrial advantages as for its residential amenities. The sites for factories are alongside the railway, fronting the main line, and adjoining the spot where the new junction will arise in the near future.

Manufacturers who build their works at Welwyn Garden City secure in every way efficiency and economy. Economy is secured because of the natural resources of building material at hand. Siding can be taken right up to the doors; road access is good, and ample land for extensions can be easily acquired. All the workers will live in the best possible conditions within walking distance of their work, and no manufacturer need be told how much that means in efficiency and the reduction of labor costs. Already the movement of manufacturers Welwyn-ward is beginning.

At Welwyn Garden City a first-class developed factory site can be obtained for ground rent of £35 to £40 an acre, equivalent to a capital value of £600 or £700 an acre. Remembering that these figures relate to land which has all urban and industrial facilities, the economic advantage of a factory site at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

Electricity is available to all building sites for power and lighting. Gas has also been laid to all the houses. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

The houses are of the type that attracts and welcomes, and their attraction is not belied by their interiors. Every house is planned on labor-saving lines and soundly constructed to be a worthy unit of the new town. To live in Welwyn Garden City is to enjoy all the advantages of a town life with the delights of the country at one's door.

In the case of tenancy-investment, the intended occupier invests from £250 to £350, according to the size of the house chosen, in the shares and loan stock of a public utility society, on which he is entitled to interest and dividends. The greater part of the cost of the house is advanced on a 50-year repayment basis by the Government. The rent payable by the tenant-investor varies from £37 to £50, according to the cost of the house. All leases are for 999 years. This is better than a freehold, as the lease protects every owner and resident against congested building, wrong use

equipped with every attribute of an adult town. The new station on the Great Northern main line brings it within easy reach of London. The railway company has bought 70 acres of land, with the intention of creating an important junction station. This will further augment the traffic facilities.

Electricity is available to all building sites for power and lighting. Gas has also been laid to all the houses. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

The houses are of the type that attracts and welcomes, and their attraction is not belied by their interiors. Every house is planned on labor-saving lines and soundly constructed to be a worthy unit of the new town. To live in Welwyn Garden City is to enjoy all the advantages of a town life with the delights of the country at one's door.

In the case of tenancy-investment, the intended occupier invests from £250 to £350, according to the size of the house chosen, in the shares and loan stock of a public utility society, on which he is entitled to interest and dividends. The greater part of the cost of the house is advanced on a 50-year repayment basis by the Government. The rent payable by the tenant-investor varies from £37 to £50, according to the cost of the house. All leases are for 999 years. This is better than a freehold, as the lease protects every owner and resident against congested building, wrong use

equipped with every attribute of an adult town. The new station on the Great Northern main line brings it within easy reach of London. The railway company has bought 70 acres of land, with the intention of creating an important junction station. This will further augment the traffic facilities.

Electricity is available to all building sites for power and lighting. Gas has also been laid to all the houses. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

The houses are of the type that attracts and welcomes, and their attraction is not belied by their interiors. Every house is planned on labor-saving lines and soundly constructed to be a worthy unit of the new town. To live in Welwyn Garden City is to enjoy all the advantages of a town life with the delights of the country at one's door.

In the case of tenancy-investment, the intended occupier invests from £250 to £350, according to the size of the house chosen, in the shares and loan stock of a public utility society, on which he is entitled to interest and dividends. The greater part of the cost of the house is advanced on a 50-year repayment basis by the Government. The rent payable by the tenant-investor varies from £37 to £50, according to the cost of the house. All leases are for 999 years. This is better than a freehold, as the lease protects every owner and resident against congested building, wrong use

equipped with every attribute of an adult town. The new station on the Great Northern main line brings it within easy reach of London. The railway company has bought 70 acres of land, with the intention of creating an important junction station. This will further augment the traffic facilities.

Electricity is available to all building sites for power and lighting. Gas has also been laid to all the houses. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

past successes assure interesting results and although there has been no definite date set for the forthcoming exhibition, it is to be within the present season.

In the good company of four other Scottish etchers of consequence, Mr. Bone is to be seen at his best in the exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; William Strang, D. Y. Cameron, James McBey, and Francis Dodd ably accompany him with splendid plates, but he stands alone in the glory of his superb draftsmanship and sure instinct for unified design. The long discipline of years of accurate and accomplished pencil drawing gives the sinewy support for the freer expression of his etched work. He combines something of the clean and elegant straightforwardness of Mervyn's presentation of architectural fact with the romantic, rich-bodied tonality of Rembrandt, the topographical insight of Turner, and the gentle poetry of Whistler. Most of his finest architectural plates are shown together with two of his incomparable lithographic interpretations of the English shipyards in the full swing of war-time activity.

Supplementing the Metropolitan show is an interesting collection of what must be called (but reluctantly) Boniana at the Harlow Galleries. Here are seen the non too happy attempts of this artist in portraiture; here are gathered from the artist's own collection the experimental, tentative, unfinished or purely personal documents that become the delight of dealers and collectors. Some of Mr. Bone's fine prints are shown, too, such as his magnificent record of the demolition of St. James Hall, London, his rendering of the tenebrous cavern of Charing Cross Station, the night impression of Piccadilly Circus with the searchlights sweeping the sky, his "Leeds Warehouses" and the lovely "Aye Beach" with its Rembrandtesque middle distance. No matter how great may be the rarity or personal appeal of the portraits and experiments, they should be confined to the portfolios; let his great prints be seen as often as possible, however, for in them are the qualities that endure. R. F.

High Prices for Conrad MSS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Veteran art collectors were amazed recently when manuscripts of Joseph Conrad were sold at a gallery for unprecedentedly high prices for works so young in literature and by a living writer. The highest price, \$4,000, was paid for the original of "Almayer's Folly." Mr. Conrad's first book, by Dr. A. S. Houseman, of New York and Philadelphia, who also acquired the script of "The Nigger of the Narcissus," for \$450. Other high prices were paid not only for manuscripts but for first editions, some not more than 10 years old. The treasures were from the collection of John Quinn, art patron and lawyer of New York.

AMUSEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

Curran Theater

STOCKS MOVE IRREGULARLY UPWARD TODAY

Equipments, Motors and Foreign Cils Most Conspicuous in the Trading

Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's New York Stock Market, despite the further collapse of steel to another new low level for the year. Baldwin assumed the leadership of the upward movement, opening fractionally higher, and soon extending its gain to 1 1/2%.

There was a good demand for the low-priced rails, but the steels were slightly reactors.

The upward movement began more steadily, and progressed with the demand most effective in the equipments, motors and foreign oils.

Ann Arbor preferred advanced 3 1/2 points and Baldwin, Davison Chemical and Cuban Cane Sugar preferred extended their early gains to 2 points or more. Gains of a point were quite common, including American Woolen, American Steel & Wire, Baldwin, Stoenberg, Stewart-Warner, American Locomotive and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

Short Covering

The sharp rally in sterling exchange, which followed the announcement that a break between France and Great Britain had been averted, at least temporarily, accelerated short covering throughout the list, and resulted in some material gain before noon.

On account of the initial dividend on Calumet & Hecla, it was regarded as a constructive factor. Ann Arbor preferred jumped 6 1/2 points in response to the report that the directors had referred to the executive committee the question of inaugurating dividends on the preferred stock.

Baldwin, Computing, Tabulating &

Recording, United States Cast Iron,

and General Electric sold 3 or

more points above Saturday's closing figures.

Call money opened at 4% per cent.

Stocks that were under "pool" insulation made the most substantial advances in the afternoon, but the market generally rose to higher levels in response to more favorable dividend announcements. A considerable number of shares rallied from 2 to 3 points beyond Saturday's final figures.

Foreign Bonds Up

Responding to the news that the threatened break between France and

Great Britain seemingly has been averted, French and Belgian bonds moved 1 to more than 2 points in the early bond trading today.

Other European Government issues and some of the domestic railroads and industrial mortgages were bought in fair volume at moderate advances. Italian Government 6 1/2s, up fractionally, established a new high figure for the year.

The feature of the industrial group was a drop of 3 1/2 points by the 8 percent bonds of Producers & Refiners, which was merged recently with Prairie Oil & Gas.

United States Government bonds were relatively steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Call Loans, Boston New York Renewal rate, 5% 4 1/2% Outside com'l paper, 5% 5 1/2% Year money, 5 1/2% 5 1/2% Indiv'l com'l lns, 5 1/2%

Cont'l notes, 5 1/2% 5 1/2% Today, 5 1/2% 5 1/2% Bar silver in New York, 5 1/2% Bar silver in London, 5 1/2% Bar gold in London, 5 1/2% Mexican dollars, 5 1/2% Canadian ex. ds., 5 1/2% 5 1/2%

Clearing House Figures Exchanges, \$26,000,000 \$26,000,000 Year Ago, Today, \$23,000,000 \$24,000,000 Year Ago, Today, 25,000,000 Year Ago, Today, 110,789 \$26,000,000 Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery. Prime, Eligible Banks— 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2% Under 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2% Less Known Banks— 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2% Under 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2% Eligible Private Bankers— 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2% Under 60 days, 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston, 4 1/2% St. Louis, 4 1/2%

New York, 4 1/2% Kansas City, 4 1/2%

Cleveland, 4 1/2% Minneapolis, 4 1/2%

Richmond, 4 1/2% St. Paul, 4 1/2%

Amsterdam, 4 1/2% London, 4 1/2%

Berlin, 10% Paris, 4 1/2%

Budapest, 18% Prague, 4 1/2%

Buenos Aires, 5% Sofia, 6 1/2%

Brussels, 5% Stockholm, 4 1/2%

Copenhagen, 5% Tokyo, 4 1/2%

Christiania, 5% Vienna, 4 1/2%

Lisbon, 5% Helsinki, 4 1/2%

Warsaw, 12%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling: Current, \$4.245, \$4.8643

Cables, 4.424, 4.294, 4.8643

French francs, 0.0521, 0.0521

Belgian francs, 0.0521, 0.0521

Swiss francs, 1.700, 1.700, 1.700

Lira, 0.0421, 0.0415, 0.0415

Marks, 25, 25, 25

Hollands, 0.0513, 0.0513, 0.0513

Norway, 1.45, 1.45, 1.45

Denmark, 1.65, 1.65, 1.65

Spain, 1.25, 1.25, 1.25

Portugal, 0.0530, 0.0530, 0.0530

Austria, 0.145, 0.145, 0.145

Argentina, 5.21, 5.14, 5.14

Poland, 0.0609, 0.0609, 0.0609

Hungary, 0.54, 0.54, 0.54

Yugoslavia, 0.11, 0.11, 0.11

Czechoslovakia, 0.2583, 0.2583, 0.2583

Rumania, 0.0523, 0.0523, 0.0523

Shanghai, (tael), 0.0523, 0.0523, 0.0523

Hong Kong, 0.0523, 0.0523, 0.0523

Bombay, 0.3050, 0.3045, 0.3045

Yokohama, 0.4125, 0.4125, 0.4125

Uruguay, 0.7225, 0.7225, 0.7225

Chile, 0.1125, 0.1125, 0.1125

Per thousand, *Per million, *Per bill.

PURCHASE BY BOSCH CONCERN

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The American Bosch Magneto Corporation announced today it had purchased the Star Rebound Controller Company of Cleveland and turned to manufacture controllers at its plant in Springfield, Mass.

BROWN SHOE REPORT

The Brown Shoe concern for the year ended Oct. 31, last, reports a surplus of \$1,334,058, after interest, depreciation, and federal taxes, compared with \$1,288,799 in the previous year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Last Nov. 19 Nov. 19

Nat Biscuit, 306, 313, 304, 313, 304

Nat Dept Stores, 288, 295, 288, 295, 288

Nat En & St., 200, 205, 198, 205, 205

Nat Gas & Elec., 264, 266, 265, 266, 265

Nat R. & D. Co., 195, 195, 195, 195, 195

Nord & South, 105, 105, 105, 105, 105

Nord & West, 105, 105, 105, 105, 105

N. O. T. & Mex., 914, 914, 914, 914, 914

N. Y. Air Brake, 279, 284, 281, 284, 281

N. Y. Air Bus. A., 478, 478, 478, 478, 478

N. Y. Air Bus. B., 478, 478, 478, 478, 478

N. Y. Air Bus. C., 478, 478, 478, 478, 478

N. Y. Camper, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 90

N. Y. Ch. Co. pf., 90, 90, 90, 90, 9

REVIVAL IN PIG IRON FEATURE OF THE STEEL TRADE

Marked Reversal of Protracted Depression in This End of Industry Takes Place

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (Special)—Outstanding in the steel industry has been the revival in pig iron buying which has been the most depressed commodity during the last few months.

Sales of pig iron throughout the United States last week totaled about 250,000 tons, the largest for months. Moreover, prices have begun to advance after continuous declines since last April. The extent of this protracted price recession has been 32 per cent, though steel prices during that period fell only a trifle more than 1 per cent.

Near the end of last week one of the prominent Buffalo producers re-established silicon differentials of 50 cents a ton, whereas they had been disregarded under the havoc of recent competition.

Moreover, two or three furnaces in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey have made definite price advances. One furnace which early in the week observed quotations of \$22 base, marked them up to \$22.50 on Thursday and to \$23 on Saturday. This concern now has total orders on its books of \$60,000, up 100 days' output for its one stack in blast.

Pig Iron Revival

Pig iron makers are now hesitating to fix the first quarter of next year at current prices which are below costs. Total or the refuse price of \$22 base, such orders. Eastern Pennsylvania iron can still be had at \$21 and Buffalo iron at \$20 where more than 500 tons is required for charcoal pig iron has been reduced \$2 a ton to \$25, Lake Superior furnace. The New Jersey Zinc Company has reduced its price on pig iron \$5 to \$40 a ton, although a maker in the Pittsburgh district will sell at \$35.

Generally speaking, steel business is disappointing, although there is no pessimism. The makers expect that the railroads would be inquiring heavily for rolling stock by now, but the railroads are evidently not in a hurry. They see where prices have eased in several commodities and they feel that something may be gained by waiting. The large backlog tonnages that had accumulated on books during the usual period of the year have been worked off and the mills are now working on current orders. The law of supply and demand will be less hampered and it will be interesting to note whether prices will hold.

Pipe Industry Flourishes

Cast iron pipe continues one of the most flourishing commodities. There is an especially good demand for gas-pipe, total inquiries being 40,000 tons. Winter deliveries are being called for on price concessions of \$122 a ton are being made. A canvass of 1924 needs reveals the next year will be approximately as the present. Pipelines will be an especially large buyer, because of water and gas extensions, which always follow elections and the inauguration of new governments. Prices for 6 inch sizes are unchanged at \$63.60 a net ton, f. o. b. New York. The city of Boston just opened bids on 12,000 ft. 8 in. pipe, the Warren Pipe & Foundry Company having been the lowest bidder. That city will inquire for more pipe soon.

Tin plate is another product which is booming. The tin plate making subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation is operating at 93 per cent of capacity, the greatest for years, and will keep it at more than 90 per cent through July. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has just divided orders for 100,000 boxes of tin plate. Makers of tin cans have been buying copiously.

More Labor Agitation

The news comes from Washington that Samuel Gompers, the Labor leader, is to make another drive to unionize the steel industry, as well as the textile industry. The producing center at Pittsburgh will be avoided at first because it is so strongly "open shop," but headquarters will be established in other steel making centers.

Steel export business has dwindled considerably, although buying has improved from some quarters, notably China, because export prices have been lowered sharply. China is again buying second-hand material, such as wire shorts, plate shearings and crop ends. It is believed that Japan has covered its preliminary needs for reconstruction and will not buy generously again until plans are completed for the more permanent structures.

Steel Surplus Exaggerated

For several months there has been considerable talk of huge stocks of surplus steel in Germany, particularly in the Ruhr district, which will flood world markets at the right time, opportunity. Estimates have placed this stock as high as 1,500,000 tons. However, reliable estimates have been made recently, and these total just half that figure.

Copper Quits Down

Copper has been more quiet, following the spectacular buying movement of a week ago, which carried prices 1 cent a pound higher. It is estimated that at least 200,000,000 pounds were sold on this recent buying movement, which covered less than two weeks, though this tonnage is considered large for a month's output.

Prices have eased a trifle. At the end of last week it was possible to buy the red metal at 13 1/4 a pound, delivered, as compared with 13 1/4 three days previous.

The market was somewhat disquieted by the sharp declines in sterling exchange which lessened the copper buying power abroad, and made it necessary for Americans to lower quotations.

The American Brass Company advanced prices three times within the last few days, a total rise of 3 1/2 cents. There has been a marked demand for brass and copper products.

Aluminum Market Strong

The leading maker of aluminum ended up prices 1 cent a pound, the last price change since the middle of February. This brings 95@96 cents a pound metal to 26 cents a pound. Buying has increased greatly in the last two weeks. Prices have risen 7 cents a pound in a year, partly due to the new tariff.

It has been fluctuating violently. At one time during the week it reached

44 1/2 a pound, and ended the week slightly less than 48 cents.

Shipments to the United States have been light and deliveries to consumers heavy, thus making for an apparent scarcity. Prices fell late in the week, due to the low sterling exchange.

Traders were the chief buyers and sellers, though consumers have bought moderately.

The principal lead refiner marked prices up \$2 a ton to 65 cents a pound New York, and prices rose in the middle west to 67 cents. Buying is moderate, but speculators look for scarcity and higher prices.

Zinc has been weakening, and there is a dearth of business. Prices ended the week at 64 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR NOW UP 25 CENTS FROM LOW

Prof. Irving Fisher's weekly index for the week ended Nov. 16 is 152, of two from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement, in dollars, of each of the whole-sale prices of 200 representative commodities, and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1912. (Thus the pre-war prices in May, 1920, exceed pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., \$1 was worth 40.5 pre-war cents.)

Index Purch. power per \$1.

Nov. 16	152
Nov. 9	154
Nov. 2	154
October average	155
Sept. 26	155
Oct. 19	156
Oct. 12	157
Third quarter average	154
Second quarter average	155
First quarter average	157
Jan. 1922 post-war high	128
1913	100
May 1920 post-war high	147
May 1912	100
1912	100
1913	100
May 1920 post-war high	147
Apr. average	153

CENTRAL'S HEAD ARGUES FOR CONTROL OF OTHER ROADS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The New York Central Railroad's demand for control of the Philadelphia & Reading and the Central of New Jersey lines in case of federal consolidation of railroads was urged before the Interstate Commerce Commission by A. H. Smith, president.

Condensing argument in favor of New York Central control of the same lines, which also have been sought by the Baltimore & Ohio, Mr. Smith said his road's position would provide for the fullest development of the port of New York, which would give the northern half of the State of Pennsylvania better rail facilities and could maintain competition in the general interest of the public. He continued:

"With the two roads, the New York Central can open a direct railroad line between New York and Chicago, which will be shorter and which will be under a single management. If you look at the map you will see that the north half of Pennsylvania has no such railroad development as the south has, and we believe that an east and west line through it via Newberry Junction, will give the standing business of New York State the facilities it needs, and likewise find development in Pennsylvania."

The Measurement of Altitude

THE accurate determination of speed is not the only problem with which those responsible for the supervision of airplane records have to contend, although it is the one which has been most in the public eye in the past few weeks. Altitudes, durations, and distances, too, must be measured with precision, and the first of the three gives a great deal of trouble and the results of the judges' decision on the height reached, unfortunately often affords a starting-point for protracted and acrimonious dispute. To time a duration flight, or to count the number of circuits made around a course of known length when the trial is for distance without stop, is easy, but to find the greatest altitude attained during a long flight, throughout the greater part of which the airplane is out of sight from the earth, offers more of a task on an ingenuity.

When altitude flights first began to be attempted, a dozen years ago, direct measurement from the ground was possible for no pilot ventured to go above the clouds. The airplane was always in sight from the field whence it had started, and its course could be followed continuously with surveying instruments, known as theodolites, located at two fixed points on the ground. The instruments and the airplane formed the three corners of a triangle, one side of which was the ground, while the other two sides were the lines of sight of the instruments. When the two observers compared notes on the readings of angular elevation of their respective lines of sight at a given instant they were able to calculate the position of the airplane in space at that same instant with a fair degree of accuracy.

The Modern Method

The barograph used on airplanes is similar in general appearance to the recording thermometers which are familiar features of weather bureau kiosks, but it is somewhat smaller and much lighter. A metal box, which changes shape with changes in air pressure, is connected through a system of links and levers to a pen which moves up and down over the surface of a sheet of paper carried by a constantly rotating drum, thus plotting a continuous curve of pressure, from which the altitude at every instant can be determined.

When a record trial is to be made the instrument is mounted in the airplane with a rubber cord suspension, to prevent it from being affected by the vibration of the structure, and its case is sealed to eliminate any possibility of the pilot's tampering with the mechanism to make it exaggerate the altitude reached. After the flight, the plotted record is removed and "corrected" to standard conditions, and it is in that process of correction that the greatest opportunity for argument arises.

Correcting Barograph Record

The first step in correction, when a new record seems likely to have been established, is to take the instrument to a laboratory and calibrate it under known conditions of air pressure, thus determining and eliminating the effect of an instrumental error. Next, the temperature correction must be applied, for the relation between altitude and barometric pressure is not an invariable one. The same barometer reading may correspond to a height of 10,000 feet in summer and only 8500 on a cold day in winter. Unfortunately, there are various ways of making the temperature correction. Not all are equally accurate, but the full data necessary for the use of the most nearly correct procedure are not always at hand. Since the resultant altitudes may differ widely by the different methods of calculation, it is hardly cause for surprise that there has at times been a great deal of controversy between the partisans of rival claimants for the record.

Unfortunately, too, altitude has little direct meaning in the performance of an airplane. It is the density of the air which really limits the climb, and a given density will not always be found at the same altitude. It is always possible for a particular airplane to climb to a greater actual altitude (sometimes several thousand feet greater) at one season of the year than at another, and the pilot seeking a record chooses his time accordingly.

The scientific meaning of the competitions would be much increased if the results were stated in terms of the minimum density of air in which it was found possible to maintain a level course rather than in terms of maximum altitude attainable.

For a Single Observer

There are several other ways of determining height from the ground, and some of them require only a single observer. An optical ranger-finder, of the type used for military purposes, will serve if the airplane is directly overhead, and still simpler devices can be made to take what a surveyor knows as stadia measure-

REVIEW OF TRADE AND FINANCE IN CANADA FOR WEEK

People Optimistic Because of Big Crop—Country in Need of More Immigrants

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (Special)—Business circles in eastern Canada have been listening with much eagerness during the last week to statements of prominent western men at the immigration conference, giving assurance that farming conditions are distinctly better in western Canada, and much better, indeed, than in the western States. There is no doubt about the improvement on this side of the line.

The Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who returned recently from a tour of the west, says: "There seems little doubt now that the wheat crop of 1922 will run close to 500,000,000 bushels." Throughout the west I got a general impression of revival and courage, undoubtedly based on the excellent results of the experiments I have gathered. Mr. Low is a leading manufacturer of machinery used almost entirely by farmers, and knows much about the actual conditions in agriculture.

People Saving Money

One of the leading bankers of Saskatchewan, and a former banker in the western states, says of conditions in that province: "I feel that we are just on the verge of a big step forward in the western prairies. As far as our bank is concerned we have no cause for complaint. We have some customers who are hard up and who always will be, but our savings deposits on the increase. People are beginning to be afraid of debt and are economizing, and our loans are not as large as they were a year ago."

The reason for this change is important and is contained in the following from this same banker: "You can see fields all over the country here that used to be considered useless for cultivation. Large flocks of turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese are to be found in nearly every farmyard, and there is a lot of money coming into the country through the sale of hogs." The growth of mixed farming is the key to the whole situation.

More Immigrants

The prevailing opinion at the immigration conference was that much more immigration is necessary, for there is not enough labor to meet the demand. Of the 12,000 British harvesters who came over in August, less than 1000 have returned home, while jobs have been located during the last two months for as many as 16,000 men. The Ontario government reported that 4000 men could be placed on the farms of which has been most in the public eye in the past few weeks. Altitudes, durations, and distances, too, must be measured with precision, and the first of the three gives a great deal of trouble and the results of the judges' decision on the height reached, unfortunately often affords a starting-point for protracted and acrimonious dispute. To time a duration flight, or to count the number of circuits made around a course of known length when the trial is for distance without stop, is easy, but to find the greatest altitude attained during a long flight, throughout the greater part of which the airplane is out of sight from the earth, offers more of a task on an ingenuity.

Before the conference broke up, the Hon. J. A. Robb gave the assurance that the immigration regulations would be changed so as to permit all able-bodied white men, willing to work, to enter the country." After sounding out the policy considered most advisable:

The British preferential trade policy, announced by the Baldwin Government in Great Britain, is being followed with such eagerness in Canada, the conviction being that it has decided possibilities for certain industries in this country. It will have the effect of inducing a large number of American industrialists to establish branch plants in this country. That is to say, the expansion experienced in the automobile industry will be duplicated in some other lines.

Inflow of American Capital

Firms look for a large inflow of American capital soon after the New Year. They point out that it is now approximately 12 months since New York, after absorbing large amounts of Canadian issues in 1921-22, had been an important factor in the Canadian market. In the interval bond prices in the Canadian market caught up with prices in New York and have remained good, earnings have declined sharply. It has in later months been more profitable for Canadian borrowers to finance their requirements in the home market. It is concluded that in view of the monetary ease in the United States, and the approximate parity of New York and Montreal bond prices, a flow of investment capital from the United States to Canada will be over.

It is quite probable that the decline in sterling, together with the drop in grain prices thus reducing the export value of grain, will have the effect of bearing down the value of the Canadian dollar in New York. Indeed, the developments of the last week show that these factors are operating and will enforce exchange quotations still lower. This will probably have the effect of increasing exports of wheat to the Republic and it is to be noted that during October there were 50 per cent heavier than during the corresponding month last year.

The new freight cars, according to figures announced today by the car service division of the American Railway Association, numbered 155,872, and in addition, 48,571 freight cars and 942 locomotives had been ordered before Nov. 1, but these may act on an extra disbursement, but action might be put over until December.

Operations of Panama Canal, Record-Breaking

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—More new freight cars and locomotives were placed in service by the railroads of the United States between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1922, than in any like period during the last 10 years.

The new freight cars, according to figures announced today by the car service division of the American Railway Association, numbered 155,872, and in addition, 48,571 freight cars and 942 locomotives had been ordered before Nov. 1, but these may act on an extra disbursement, but action might be put over until December.

Dividends

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Operations of the Panama Canal and auxiliary agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, were record breaking in volume, both as to financial returns to the United States Government and aid rendered world shipping, the annual report of Governor Morrow shows.

From the financial standpoint, the canal netted a sum of \$1,025,388 from all sources, excluding the Panama Rail-steamship Line, as compared with \$92,613,613 in the fiscal year 1922, and traffic operations increased on a scale that has brought the waterway to a point of "rapidly overhauling the Suez Canal."

BANK OF GERMANY

WEEKLY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Nov. 19—The statement of the Bank of Germany as of Oct. 31 shows an increase in discount and treasury bills of 5,900,471,164,951,879,000 marks. Notes in circulation increased 1,972,492,351,798,606,000 marks. Total gold holdings were placed at 467,025,000 marks.

The statement covers from Oct. 23 to Oct. 31, inclusive.

COKE PRICE ADVANCES

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19—Foundry coke has risen from \$4.75 to \$5 and \$5.00 on standard 72-hour material. Beehive coke, which sold at \$5.50 and \$7.75 a week ago, is now quoted at \$4.

Kennecott Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

Alameda

Kiss Saylor's

Unusual Chocolates of California, \$1.50 lb.

Makers and Sellers in Alameda, Calif.

THE NATIONAL MEAT MARKET
HENRY NOLDS & ROEBKE, Prop.

Choice Steaks, Meats, Fish and Poultry.

1208 PARK STREET Telephone Alameda 494

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS
Correspondence, Paper, Greeting Cards, Fountains

Pens, Oversharp Pencils, Juveniles, Photo

Albums, Scrapbooks, Books, NEWCOMB'S

Accessories to HENRY SCHNEIDER, 1485 Park St.

BARKER BAKERY
Makers of high-grade Homemade Bread for
the discriminating public.

1857 Park Street Phone Alameda 554

YOURS FOR SERVICE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK
1500 Park Street

F. J. HARGRAVE
REALTOR AND INSURER
218 Santa Clara Avenue
Phone Alameda 2186 ALAMEDA, CALIF.

M. FRANCK & SON
Pianos, Playerpianos, Victoria, Sonora,
Brunswick. EASY TERMS.
1840 Park Street

KONGSHOFER'S
DRY GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY
Agents for Pictorial Patterns
1423 Park Street ALAMEDA

DUREN'S SHOE STORE
1505 Park St., opposite Citizens Bank
Our shoes are always good.

THE COCKROFT STUDIO
APPOINTMENTS
1812 Alameda Avenue, Alameda
Telephone Alameda 1542

J. E. SCHULZE TOGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
Phone Alameda 2128 1348 Park Street

KODAKS FILMS
PIATT PHOTO CO.
2410 Santa Clara Ave. Alameda

HAYASHI FLORAL CO.
MARRY H. KONO
2305 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, Calif.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS
MISS SPENCER & STOLTE
2414 and 15 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, Calif.

LORAINA B. TWITCHELL-ESSEX
TEACHER OF PIANO
902 Park Street, Alameda

Berkeley

HINK'S
DRY GOODS

One of Berkeley's
Largest Stores

J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.


HADDEN AND GUY
Sather Gate Apparel Shop
Street, Evening and Sports Wear
2507 Bancroft Way Phone Berk. 2811

Sunset Hardware Co.
2104 SHATTUCK AVENUE

Builders' Hardware, Household Goods
-Stoves, Ranges, Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Varnishes,
Oils, Electric Appliances.

RADSTONS
Books, Stationery, Office Supplies
COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING
2225 Shattuck Ave. Phone Berkeley 6774

THE ART BINDER Y
E. Hobson, Founder, 20th Century
Binders, the only book for the California
Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris.

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

Whitney & Whitney
Phone Berkeley 687
Fuel, Merchants & Agents for
MONARCH COAL
Daily Mail, Daily Bar Delivery

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING

Durant Above Telegraph

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Finishing our specialty
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berk. 1088

NAYLOR
Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
3214 Adeline Street Pied. 3063

TUPPER & REED
VICTROLAS, RECORDING AND SONOBAS
Sheet Music and Records
Shattuck Ave. at the T & D Corner

MILDRED BEVAN
MILKSHAKES
Also Copying and Remodeling
2218 Shattuck Avenue

A. S. BRASFIELD
HABERDASHER
Phone Berkeley 4215 2245 Telegraph Ave.
A. K. Thornton
2056 University Avenue

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 4211 Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 Shattuck Avenue

THE WALLACE MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
203 Shattuck Avenue Opposite Public Library

ORIENTAL RUGS
M. T. PARNAY
211 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 2400

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street, Berkeley BERKELEY
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley
(Continued)

TRUNKS
Hartman and Indestructo
Wardrobe Trunks

Repairing Trunks and Leather Goods
Taylor's Trunk Shop
2110 Allston Phone Berkeley 823

THE SHOP of WAISTS
MILLINERY
Individuality of Expression
A. H. VASSAR
2177 Shattuck Avenue

ROCHESTER ELECTRIC COMPANY
Edison Mazda Lamps
COMPLETE ELECTRICAL SERVICE
2194 University Ave.

F. B. Butterfield
2169 SHATTUCK AVE.

THE STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware
Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Garden Tools
Books, Paints and Oils

Dry Goods—Fancy Goods
"The Ladies' Shop"

Brakes
Telegraph at Duran. Berkley, Calif.

CAMPANILE CLOTHING
W. E. KNOWLES Proprietor
2310 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 1073

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston

"The Laundry of Satisfaction"
Troy Laundry
1812 Dwight Way, Near Grove
TELEPHONE BERKELEY 73

SILL'S
S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables
Hardware, Tools, Household Goods
Bakery. Try our home-made cake.

Fresno

Lewis Electric Company
Lewis Light House we guide you to a safe port
for anything electrical
1017 Fresno Street Phone 588-J

We Respectfully Invite Your Account
FIDELITY BRANCH

PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Aggregate Resources over \$300,000,000
Mariposa at Broadway, FRESNO, CAL.

HOMAN & CO.
Outing and Athletic Supplies
MARIPOSA STREET
AT VAN NESS AVENUE

QUALITY MEATS AND
GOOD THINGS TO EAT
THE AVENUE MARKET
W. M. PITTS, Prop.
San Pablo Ave. at 34th St. Phone Pied. 7220.

Quality and service unexcelled
Free Delivery. Monthly Accounts Solicited.

DEAN'S HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Moderate Price
Forthcamp at Belmont Fresno, Calif.

MASON BUILDING BARBER SHOP
1044 J Street, Second Floor Phone 4006

Special Attention to Children
THE GENERAL CORD TIRE
"Goes a Long Way to Make Friends"
RICHARDSON-BUYER CO.
2027 Mono St. Phone 5708

STECKMEST'S—CANDIES AND
FROZEN PUDDINGS
For the Holidays
We Deliver
4188-4102 PIEDMONT AVE. TEL. PIED. 123

New Way Plumbing Co.
5610 Grove Street
PHONE PIEDMONT 2821

Our standard demands and accepts only
the best material and workmanship.
Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

HUSING BROTHERS
Importers
Meat Poultry Fish Groceries
Fruits Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
218 14th St. 500 525 and 530

C. E. MEADER
HOME BUILDER
REAL ESTATE
Phone Oakland 6306
409 11th Street
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

OXYGEN ACETYLENE
WELDING AND CUTTING
out work absolutely guaranteed
W. E. B. R. CO. 1004 11th Street
1004 Tel. Pied. 123 K. Y.

BEN H. McNUTT
A MAN'S STORE
HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS
Cor. 13th and Broadway Oakland

CITY ART PRINTING CO.
224 12th Street Phone Lakeside 5404

Exceptional values in
Exclusive Millinery and Sweaters
Oakland, Calif.

The Ran Rock Shoppe
in City Garage just east of Hotel Oakland

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
(Continued)

Capwells
Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.
ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S
GREAT DEPARTMENT
STORES

"My Business Is Picking Up"
Cleaning and Dyeing
Let HEWITT do it
because

my years of experience and personal supervision
of all work SERVICE THAT SATISFIES.
Eight hour auto service in

OAKLAND AND PIEDMONT
PHONE PIEDMONT 1052

EAST BAY MARKET
19th St. and Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.
"One of the World's Largest Markets"

SHOP HERE
and save money/
FREE AUTO PARKING SPACE

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Ford and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.—Pied. 416
OAKLAND, CALIF.

99% of the Leighton Industries Inc. is owned
by the employees.

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE
CAFETERIA
and DAIRY LUNCH
All Night Service
1312 BROADWAY CALIFORNIA

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
-Florists

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
AND GARDEN

917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.
CHESTERFIELD SUITS
Custom Made
Pre-holiday

Evening Sale
MACNAUGHTON & LEON
2805-7 Telegraph Ave. Lake, 1273

WASHING
POLISHING
LEE TIRES
Everett F. Gainor Co.
2348 Broadway CALIFORNIA

"Your White Servant"
Excellibach LAUNDRY CO.
Telephone Oakland 649 CALIFORNIA

COLONIAL CAFETERIA
Continuous Service
1304 Franklin Street
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

CRANDALL'S
Greeting Cards and
Gift Stationery
124 University Avenue

THE BANK OF
PALO ALTO

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Caps
Underwear and Hosiery

EARLE & CO.
GROCERS
Known as the house of
QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION
Palo Alto, Calif.

Vogue and Gage Hats
AT
Mrs. McCoy's
867 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

Christmas Cards that please
SLOANER'S PRINTING HOUSE
Phone 387-8 225 HAMILTON AVE.

THE HOMEWARE STORE
A. C. CRANDALL
Dinnerware, Glassware, Kitchenware
519 Embarcadero Street Phone 927

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321 224 University Ave.

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441 525 Emerson Street

M. M. HARPER METHOD
Shampooing and Manicuring
Tel. 978-8 209 University Ave.

University Creamery
200 University Avenue

PALO ALTO FEED & FUEL CO.
Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain
116 Hamilton Avenue

M. BOCK, Tailor
1408 Franklin St.
Telephone Oakland 1007

RAMONA STUDIOS
538 Franklin Street
Home Interiors. Distinctive Gifts.

STANFORD WATCH SHOP
537 Emerson Street

MASON'S
STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON, Proprietress
Phone Main 211 2090 U Street

Wear a Henrietta Hat
Studio 632 Sutter St. Franklin 3306

MISS KUNTZ
2208 Mission St.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley
(Continued)

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
(Continued)

CALL UP OAKLAND 489
FOR

Contra Costa Laundry

14th and Kirkham Streets

TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK

We mend your garments neatly, and new
on buttons without extra charge

Daily Wagon Service Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland

14th and Kirkham Streets

TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK

We mend your garments neatly, and new
on buttons without extra charge

Daily Wagon Service Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland

14th and Kirkham Streets

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

San Jose

FARMERS UNION
GROCERIES
HARDWARE
CROCKERY
IMPLEMENT
ETC.
151 W. Santa Clara
Street
SAN JOSE, CAL.

DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—WRAPS
SKIRTS—WAISTS—SWEATERS
We specialize in large sizes

The Paris
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.
CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando Street, San Jose

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Quality and Correct Prices
100 So. First Street

McTenor Glass
Tel. San Jose 2157
88-118 St. Old Fellows
Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Stoves, Linenware, Upholstery, Window Shades,
Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

FINISHED WORK FAMILY WASH

THRIFTY WASH AND WET WASH

EMPIRE LAUNDRY

385 E. Empire St., Rl. 6 Phone S. J. 694

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler

Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST

Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

F. W. GROSS & SON

DRY GOODS

San Jose, California

Golden West

Cleaners San Jose 60

25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

STULL & SONNIKSEN

WEARING APPAREL—DRY GOODS

140-148 South First Street, San Jose, California

PHONE SAN JOSE 625

New Books Bibles

Prussia & Co.

An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women

SAN JOSE, CAL.

"We use the same ingredients as used in
your own kitchen"

SAN JOSE CHATTERTON BAKERY

Phone 465 26 & San Antonio

Sanitex Cleaning Co.

724 So. 1st St., San Jose, California

Phone 710

SAN-1-STONE

Draulboring, Shows, Walls and Floors

11 C. SCHLOSSER

115 Hollywood Phone San Jose 4196-J

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 2601-J

CHENEY & PREUTZ

S. N. & J. INVESTIGATORS

Expert repairing of all kinds. Complete selection

of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry moderately priced.

92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

MOELLER & GOODWIN

Real Estate—Loans—Insurance

64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

San Rafael

COAL AND WOOD

Phone S. R. 49-J. S. A. 111-J.

Henry Schlosser Co.

441 4th Street

BROWN FURNITURE CO.

Dependable furniture and carpets at lowest prices, on easiest terms.

920 4th Street Phone S. R. 338-J

MARIN COUNTY AGENT FOR

Sonora and Cheney Phonographs

Vocalion Red Records, Sheet Music

Candy and Ice Cream

Chas. F. Stocking

726 4th Street Phone S. R. 282-J

RUSSELL GETTEY

Real Estate

411 4th Street Phone 321

Santa Cruz

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.

LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES

BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES

DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

"Try the Golden Rule"

Becknell's Golden Rule Store

110 PACIFIC AVE. Phone 326

Sebastopol

TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze; for breeding; large, beautiful

W. M. WOGMAN, Sebastopol, California

Stockton

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following

news stands in

Stockton, Calif.:

A. G. Wilson.....Tourist News Co.

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW

GROCERS

802 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.

Telephone 314

Phone 612. 642-644-648 East Market St.

CLARK'S MARKET

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND DELICACIES

Local and Long Distance Furniture and

Piano Moving at Reasonable Rates.

STOCKTON TRANSFER CO.

Telephone: Stockton 103 and 110

Home Furnishings Phone 510

LITTLEFIELD FURNITURE CO.

Company for BEERFRICER REFRIGERATORS

CALIFORNIA

Stockton

(Continued)



DRY CLEANERS
SOME SERVICE

BLESSING PRESSING

BLESSING REPAIRING

Phone 2011 2235 N. CALIFORNIA ST. STOCKTON

HENRY W. SCHROEDER

The Paris CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.

Nurserymen Seedsmen

Florists

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN

20-22 E. San Fernando Street, San Jose

GEO. W. RYDER & SON

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

Quality and Correct Prices

100 So. First Street

McTenor Glass

Tel. San Jose 2157

88-118 St. Old Fellows

Bldg., San Jose, Cal.

Stoves, Linenware, Upholstery, Window Shades,

Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

FINISHED WORK FAMILY WASH

EMPIRE LAUNDRY

385 E. Empire St., Rl. 6 Phone S. J. 694

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler

Diamonds and Jewelry

GIFTS THAT LAST

Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

F. W. GROSS & SON

DRY GOODS

San Jose, California

Golden West

Cleaners San Jose 60

25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

STULL & SONNIKSEN

WEARING APPAREL—DRY GOODS

140-148 South First Street, San Jose, California

PHONE SAN JOSE 625

New Books Bibles

Prussia & Co.

An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women

SAN JOSE, CAL.

"We use the same ingredients as used in
your own kitchen"

SAN JOSE CHATTERTON BAKERY

Phone 465 26 & San Antonio

Sanitex Cleaning Co.

724 So. 1st St., San Jose, California

Phone 710

SAN-1-STONE

Draulboring, Shows, Walls and Floors

11 C. SCHLOSSER

115 Hollywood Phone San Jose 4196-J

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 2601-J

CHENEY & PREUTZ

S. N. & J. INVESTIGATORS

Expert repairing of all kinds. Complete selection

of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry moderately priced.

92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

MOELLER & GOODWIN

Real Estate—Loans—Insurance

64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

San Rafael

COAL AND WOOD

Phone S. R. 49-J. S. A. 111-J.

Henry Schlosser Co.

441 4th Street

BROWN FURNITURE CO.

Dependable furniture and carpets at lowest prices, on easiest terms.

920 4th Street Phone S. R. 338-J

MARIN COUNTY AGENT FOR

Sonora and Cheney Phonographs

</

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)

SEALY DRESSER COMPANY
129 THIRD ST.-PORTLAND, ORE.
Phone Broadway 2001

Gravelle
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
WASHINGTON ST.
Morgan Bldg.

GARRIGUS HAT SHOP
389 Alder, Near Tenth
Novelty Hats for Tailored, Sports or
Dressy Wear
PRICES MODERATE
We extend to you an invitation to inspect our
stock. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

"You will find it
at

**SHERWOOD'S SILK SHOP
FOR LESS**
350 Morrison, bet. Park and Broadway

SUITS PRESSED
35c
104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

Salem

Kafoury Bros
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
405-474 State Street

CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS
Home Outfitters
467 Court Street

UTAH

Salt Lake City

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
news stands in

Salt Lake City, Utah
Gray News Co., Oregon Short Line Ry. Sta.
Hawley & Baker Co., Hotel Utah
Mormon Tabernacle Moar Co., Hotel
Morton Book Store.....27 East Broadway

Hunter-Thompson Co.
BETTER SHOES
J. & T. Cousins' Women's Shoes
Nettleton's Men's Shoes
220 South Main St., Salt Lake City

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen

A. J. HAIGH, INC.
Good Clothes for Men
208 East Heron St. Phone 47

GEORGE J. WOLFF
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND
DRY GOODS

CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, INC.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
LOANS AND BONDS

Bellingham

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
news stands in

Bellingham, Wash.
Hotel Leopold
A. W. Kenyon News Stand, 1322 E. 8th St.

Schubbe's
213 East Holly
MILLINERY AND
READY-TO-WEAR
Phone 502 BELLINGHAM, WASH.

B. B. FURNITURE CO.
Everything to Furnish a Home
Easy Payments

Ludwig's
HOTEL HENRY
BLDG.
1250 ELK ST.

H. J. CROCKETT
GROCERIES
Free delivery to all parts of City
Phone 644-707 Irving Street

Bellord's
Correct Millinery for Women and Misses
1240 Elk Street Bellingham, Washington

STUBER'S CASH STORE
We Sell
DAIRY PRODUCTS, FRUIT, CANDY,
ICE CREAM, GROCERIES, AND
NOTIONS Phone 1885

Woolly Bear Shop
MILLINERY-READY-TO-WEAR
Phone 620 Bellingham, Wash.

THE HOME STORE
A. LAWSON
1308-1314 Bay Street

FOR DRY GOODS-MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
FURNISHINGS

Adams
THE STORE FOR MEN
HOLLY AT ELK BELLINGHAM

MRS. DAY'S DINING ROOM AND
RESTAURANT

Columbia Hotel Bldg. 1247 Elk Street
Opposite Hotel Henry
CLEAN, WHOLESOME FOOD GOOD SERVICE
MODERATE PRICES Phone 946

Seattle Pantorium
CLEANING AND DYEING
1251 Elk Street. Phone 2325

H. M. THIEL
Hardware, Plumbing and Heating
Saves and Range
Electrical and Auto Supplies
Certain-Teed Paints Goodfellow Tires
Telephone 434

WASHINGTON

Bellingham
(Continued)

Pelegren & Fraser
The best of everything in clothing
for men and boys.
Phone 3618 122 E. Holly

THE MELODY SHOP
GUY S. BROWN & SON, INC.
Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music
207 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash.

BOB WHITE TIRE SHOP
Cor. Railroad Ave. and Magnolia
Exclusive Tires and Rims
"FIRESTONE"

GARRIGUS HAT SHOP
389 Alder, Near Tenth
Novelty Hats for Tailored, Sports or
Dressy Wear
PRICES MODERATE

We extend to you an invitation to inspect our
stock. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

"You will find it
at

**SHERWOOD'S SILK SHOP
FOR LESS**
350 Morrison, bet. Park and Broadway

SUITS PRESSED
35c
104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

Salem

Kafoury Bros
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
405-474 State Street

CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS
Home Outfitters
467 Court Street

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Everett, Washington
with resources of over \$8,000,000.00,
offers 100% safety and pays 4%
on Time Deposits.

**ALMVIG
ELECTRIC COMPANY**
2810½ Colby Avenue Main 475

Cleaning-Pressing

All work guaranteed

2909 Rockefeller Phone Main 3732

St. Grant Leader
Ornaments Co.

UNZELMAN BROS.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Phone Main 824.

PARKHURST'S DELICATESSEN

"Good Things to Eat"

Saturday Specials-Hot Roast Pork

Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans

1924 Hewitt Ave. Black 1170

Keithly Wood & Coal Company

CHAS. O. HILSEN, Mgr.

"We can make it Hot for you"

Uptown Office 1718 Hewitt-Exchange 87

REINERY MUSIC COMPANY

Sheet Music and Popular

Violins and Accessories

Wuebber Band Instruments

1705 Hewitt Main 707

11 E. MISTITCHING

MARY BUCK SHOP

WHITE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY

Phone Main 1220-2827 Rockefeller

COLBY BAKERY

A. MILNE, Prop.

Home Made Bread, Cakes and Pastry

Ask for our Pan Rolls at your Grocer's

2010 Colby Ave. Phone Main 4177

SERVICE TRUCK & STORAGE CO.

Packing, Storage, Moving, Shipping

2020 Hoyt Ave. Phone Exchange 20

STELLA BUSFIELD FISCHER

TEACHER OF VIOLIN AND PIANO

Phone Blue 1256 EVERETT, WASH.

Olympia

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following

news stands in

Olympia, Wash.

Hotel Olympia
Winthrop & Blackshear

Balcony Hat Shop-Queen Knox Kelly

MILLINERY

529 Main Street, Olympia, Washington

Seattle

HEADQUARTERS

For Messenger Special and Delivery

BICYCLES

S. P. DIXON

113 Cherry Street General

Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

General Repairing

113 Cherry Street

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Art as an Ally of Peace

ART accomplished a great work during the war; now it has been summoned to the aid of peace. All who love peace, all who long for peace, must rejoice, for art speaks with a directness that words never equal and in language that is universal, plain even to the man who cannot read.

Of the merit of the special means taken to insure its aid by the committee in New York, there may be a doubt. A Christmas peace card is appropriate; no question of that. But it is a question whether the surest way to secure this card is through a competition for money prizes. In a sense, all art is competition; all artists work in rivalry, and it is a good thing for them that they should. They are kept up to the mark, have not the chance to grow slack, are never without incentive. The artist who is afraid of healthy competition and calls for protection had better shut up his studio and try his hand at something else. But to compete for prizes is another thing. We have had too much of it in recent years, and the results in schools and exhibitions and public schemes have hardly proved that prizes are the best method to get the finest work.

There are artists who, if commissioned to make a design for the purpose, instead of being asked to try their luck with any second-rate painter or amateur who chooses to compete, might give the committee a card that would carry an eloquent emblem of peace from one end of the country to the other. But these artists are not likely to enter the race with all the incompetents out for their third of the \$5000 offered to the winners. However, a competition it is to be. There is no use now in quarreling with the method definitely adopted, and if the jury keep their heads, avoid sentiment, and are not blinded and bewildered by the number of designs that will probably be sent in, they may by a wise selection justify the perhaps unwise means decided upon.

When America, following Europe's example, determined to issue war posters, it was, I think, Dr. Garfield who said you could not force any man to read an official message in type, but the artist's design, if strong enough and the right kind, made itself seen and understood at a glance in terms clear to every man, whatever his nationality. This is a truth nobody will dispute. We know what art has been in the past to the primitive man, to the religious man, to the unlettered man. And its influence has not weakened with what we call progress, though the artist nowadays is not so closely in touch with his public as of old and too often speaks in what to the public is a foreign tongue.

But when it comes to a subject artist and public share in common, the old relations are re-established. The war showed this, as we have not yet had time to forget. One country after another, eager to reach the people and appeal to them, called upon the artist to be its interpreter. Cities were plastered with war posters, published in several sizes so as to fit boardings, booths or kiosks, windows, and even newspaper supplements. And they fulfilled as useful a function as liaison officers. French and Italian posters were read as easily in America and England as English and American posters were read in Italy and France. In the collections of war posters preserved in various museums the story of the war will be told to future generations.

Today the story of peace is to be told. Those who tell it may remember, as a warning, that by no means every artist who undertook the task succeeded in producing a war record of value. To look back to the posters that plastered our walls during those anxious years is to be surprised to discover how few retain any vividness in memory. A few in America, a few in England, a few in France, a few in Italy stand out with distinctness, but the innumerable others have faded and merged into one dim impression of calls to arms, calls for money, calls for the Red Cross, calls for and of any and all kinds. For direct appeal expressed with the utmost simplicity perhaps none was so effective at the moment and therefore is so well remembered now as that poignant, tragic, exultant "On les aura" by Falvy. The meaning of the war drama of which that dramatic figure was the symbol could not be missed by man, woman or child.

Now, if it was difficult for the artist to express dramatically so dramatic a subject as war, he is not going to find it exactly a light task to express what to most of us, I am afraid, is so undramatic a subject as peace. War excites us until he who is naturally the most unwarlike can hardly escape the stimulus. But we never grow excited over peace, though there is every reason why we should, so unattainable does it seem, so beyond human reach. During the rare intervals when it comes and stays, we accept it placidly, unconscious of its really wonderful dramatic quality and possibilities. The artist has seldom found in it an inspiration. In symbolic art Peace is overshadowed by Justice and Charity and Hope, above all by Victory. A year or two ago a hall in the Metropolitan Museum was filled with classic statues of Victory:

what chance is there of filling the same hall with statues of Peace, classic or medieval or modern? And is there anywhere a Peace that can rival the triumphant Victory of Samothrace as we see her at the head of the great stairway in the Louvre?

It is as well that competitors for the three prizes should realize what a problem they face, though they need not be discouraged. If the successful designs are to accomplish what is expected of them, designers must steer far from the usual commonplace, the stereotyped symbols, the familiar allegories. Models equipped with wings and flying drapery have had an overlong day, have played too many parts to rouse our enthusiasm in any one of them, and we are weary of the "cogwheels and things" that Whistler protested against with laughter in the old days of painted anecdote that won, not a prize, but a place on the line in the Royal Academy and columns of praise from popular critics.

♦ ♦ ♦

I admit it is easier to say what the design should not be than what it should. But, after all, that is the problem for the artist. The Victory of Samothrace in her day was not borrowed from studio stock. It has always been for the artist to invent, to create. He must not only have mastered his craft, he must have something of his own to express, to say with the tools of the craft even though these he shares with other craftsmen. To say something of his own does not necessitate, as some think, sensational eccentricity in the manner of saying it. The great designers have never been either sensational or eccentric, though they have given character, individuality, to their design. This peace competition offers a splendid opportunity to be original. The artist is not a missionary, but still he cannot help being stimulated



"Willows," From Etching by Ernest Haskell

Courtesy of the Anderson Galleries, New York

by the challenge to his power, if it is in him, to produce something that will make his public feel with him and, by the emotion he has sought to express, awake a corresponding emotion in all who receive his Christmas card, with its proclamation of peace. E.

many instances, it approximates a sketch.

There are several exquisite French drawings of costume and detail—canvases in which one is overconscious of the reduction to scale. Of these "Matadora," a costume picture by Jehan Georges Vibert, "The Surprise," a playful story rendering by Lorenzo Valles, and Simon's "The Quarrel" are unusually fine examples.

The nineteenth century painters revered a hard, tight handling of color and form, a porcelain perfection, almost photographic in effect. The pattern of a sofa cover, the stuffed birds in glass cases, the Victorian overornamentation of mantel or interior, all find reflection in the art of the day. With the exception of landscape paintings, artists were devoted to subject pictures many of which verged upon illustrations. The subject chosen often exceeded the space limitations, and suffered proportional reduction.

"The Falcon," by the American painter Hovenden, though minute in the handling of detail, subordinates little things to the larger conception of the two figures. Its handling is studied without being petty, ordered without being forced.

The lure of color may be felt also in "La Charmeuse," by Pierre Louis Joseph de Coninck, where a little girl holds upon her finger a tiny bird. The large dark eyes, the blue hair ribbon, the pink complexion, the white dress, lend the effect of a painting upon china.

It is with a sense of relief and relaxation that one passes from French precision to the broader stroke of those Americans whose work brings the Coates Memorial well within the range of contemporary art.

The study of Mr. Coates by Robert Vonnoh is gratifying as a work of art, and not as a glorification of pigments or quasi-photography. Violet Oakley, Twachtman, Carlton Wiggins, and Thomas Moran are all represented, while paintings by Bille, Riche, Alma Tadema, Charles Dater Weldon, Chaigneau, and Miel round out the list of exhibitors.

The collection also includes three bronzes, "David" by Mercie, "Motherhood" by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, and the portrait bust of Mr. Coates by Charles Graffy. D. G.

Painting and Decorating

Clubs, Churches, Show Rooms, Offices, Private Homes

ESTIMATES CONTRACTS

MISS FAY

4 West 40th Street New York City Phone Longacre 8358

Exhibition of Paintings by
EMMA FORDYCE MAC RAE
(MRS. HOMER F. SWIFT)
Nov. 16th to 30th incl.
AINSLEY GALLERIES
677 Fifth Avenue, New York

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS
45-47 West 57th Street, New York

On Exhibition Today
The Balance of the Contents
of the former Residence of
Mrs. George J. Gould

removed from
Manhasset Island, L. I., N. Y.
including the
GARDEN STATUARY

Also by order of the
Bankers Trust Company
The Household Effects
and Collection of the Late

Eugene F. Aucagne
(The Noted Sculptor)
with additional
including his collection of

BARYE BRONZES,
PAINTINGS, ETC.
comprising items of great
value and beauty.

Sale Days:
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Mon., & Tues.
Nov. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27
at 2 P. M. daily.
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer.

Ernest Haskell's Etchings

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 16

WHEN the processes of self-discovery accelerate the artist's instinct for expression, the world takes on new meaning and the human wildernesses kindle with the bloom of added beauty. Up in Maine, near the old town of Bath, an American etcher had taken his holidays for 17 summers, accepting the elms and apple trees, stone walls and barnyards, spreading waterways and dissembling hills, as dear familiar, but feeling no obligation to make incisive record of their simple charms on his copper plates. Invariably he went afield to more dramatic haunts in his pictorial questing. But in the processes of discovery, he found within and without a rich and unexpected harvest; under the enriching touch of inspiration and revision the stern and stony New England landscape took on the outlines of a promised land and something of its kindling beauty came into the work of Ernest Haskell. The series of 35 etchings, done this past summer, and now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, comes as a revelation to those particularly who know him in his earlier estate.

A Fine Draftsman

Mr. Haskell's talents as meticulous draftsman, and impeccable technician have long been acknowledged, but on the strength of this exhibition he steps into the front rank of American etchers. His delicate line has become sensitized to a new rhythm, his plates are graced with an unexpected luminosity and significance.

Here is a style that is clear, continent and communicating, grown elastic to include the accidental and impetuous but permitting a sustained search for structural detail. He sets forth with unusual economy of line and contour the wide topography of this region of low ridged, intermittent hills, scattered with venerable landmarks of homestead and grove; the sense of light achieved in these panoramic views holds together in easy balance distance and detailed foreground. His cloud-filled skies, more reminiscent of earlier work than the other passages, are the least compelling part of the exhibition, although two elaborate plates of cloud form—"The Heavenly Hosts" and "He Maketh the Clouds His Chariots"—are evidently intended to impress.

Pure Etching

But elsewhere, as in the remarkable "Willows"—described in the footnote of the catalogue as "illumination without loss of weight, pure etching" and a plate which would have delighted that arch forester, Jean Baptiste Corot, whose first requirement of trees was that they offer ready passage to the birds—the airy, buoyant thought expressed is thoroughly delightful; and it must be further considered that no tone or atmosphere from "wiping" and printing is relied on. It is safe to say that something new under the sun is coming to pass when such etchings, based neither on tradition, nor tutelage, as Mr. Haskell's make their appearance.

RALPH FLINT.

Art in Holland

Amsterdam, Nov. 6

Special Correspondence

THE good seaman is proved by bad weather, and in these stormy days Dutch artists prove their relationship to a seafaring people. Inspite of the declining interest in art, there is, they evidently think, still sufficient warrant for a modest exhibition of watercolors and drawings (together with a few works of sculpture), which this year takes the place of the usual autumn exhibition of oil paintings.

It is in no way inferior to those of former years and in fact contains many interesting works. Portraits and still-life pictures are the best. Landscape apparently awaits a new manner of expression. Bobeldijk, with two masterly drawn portraits in red crayon, and Boldingh with Spoor and Rusten in excellent old-style portraiture. The two last named are contrasts in a way: the latter paints a portrait, the former a picture which

turns out to represent some particular man, woman or child. Yet both are undoubtedly great artists and their work has a penetrating depth which was often absent in the paintings of Thérèse Schwartz, though hers were perhaps more brilliant in execution.

Simon Maris takes a place by himself with two portraits in a peculiar blending of pink and dark violet tones which to be fully appreciated would require a special environment, though the bold technique and breadth of vision befit a master hand. Quilt is very modern style of Colnot whose "Girl" is almost a giantess and whose black and white landscapes suggest great upheavals in which hills, woods and houses are hardly discernible.

In one respect this might also be said of the "Goat-Flock" by Professor Juries.

There is much more restraint in the

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS

by the late Peter Ross
Open every Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, 10 to 5.
FINE COPIES FROM OLD MASTERS,
PAINTINGS
Everything with a price tag
Studio separate building from house.
24 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.
Near Harvard Square.

THE John Wanamaker STORE

Astor Place at Ninth Street
Formerly A. T. Stewart

Telephone Stuyvesant 7-000
NEW YORK

Store Hours, 9 to 6



A Sale of Grand Pianos

\$550

Each is of the \$750 grade

To get a good grand piano to sell at less than \$600. That was the problem we set ourselves. Easy to get one to sell at a low figure, but hard to get one that would stand our rigid inspection and be worthy of bearing the Wanamaker guarantee.

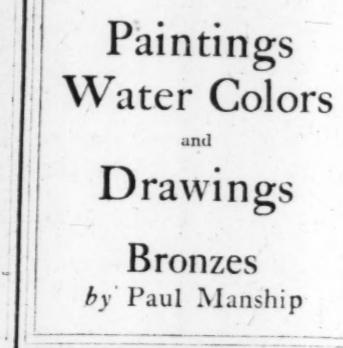
After months of search we found one. A small grand piano of excellent tonal quality. A case that is beautifully made and finely proportioned. Eagerly we contracted for 100 of these pianos, sure that we had found a prize that would please music-lovers.

They Are on Sale Today

Made by a reputable manufacturer of high grade instruments, and backed by the guarantee of John Wanamaker, the hundred pianos are on sale today. Despite their low price, the usual plan of deferred payment may be arranged for. Also, your old piano will be taken in part payment, if you desire.

How Many Homes Will Be Brightened Through This Splendid Offering!

First Gallery, New Building



THE HOME FORUM

History in the Epic Form

READING Carlyle's "The French Revolution" recently, I felt afresh the force of the old question whether the poet or the professional historian is the better interpreter of the past. For of course "The French Revolution" is the work of a great poet and is conceived in the spirit of an epic poem. It is open to all manner of criticism on the score of fact and of intention; and I have known teachers of history who warned their students against it as giving a false valuation of the entire period of which it treats.

It has been said that the average English reader in English has learned most of his history from three sources, all of them dubious as history: Shakespeare's history plays, Scott's novels, and Macaulay's essays. In the older days most Englishmen had read at least the first volume of Gibbon's "Rome" and Grote's "Greece" and Macaulay's "England"; but it is fairly safe to say that they remembered the plays, novels, and essays best. If we interpret the word "poetry" as we legitimately may, in the broadest sense, so that it includes drama and fiction, we may say that most men learn what little they know of history from poets, rather than from professional historians or specialists.

♦ ♦ ♦

History, in recent years, has become so much an affair of technique, so rigidly controlled by conceptions of accuracy, dependable evidence, lack of prejudice, and inductive methods of reasoning—that the modern historian really does not write for the general public at all, but for his professional brethren, because, like the writer on physics or chemistry, he is more afraid of their verdict on his work than he is of being dry. As a consequence, the vast mass of what he writes never rises or, as he might say, falls, to the level of literature at all. Whether, depending on logic, he gets any nearer the truth than does the poet who depends on a kind of inspired guesswork is another matter. The historian is after the facts, whatever else he may be after, and it is not to be wondered at that he is constitutionally suspicious of a man who, like Carlyle, will calmly ignore a mass of facts lying ready for use, in the British Museum, because, as the legend records, the authorities would not let him take the material home for leisurely examination. Such slipshod research is unforgivable to the professional expert, who sometimes spends so much time collecting facts that he never gets his book written at all.

♦ ♦ ♦

Nowadays the tendency is to admire only the expert and to forget that there is something to be said for the poet. There is a story, that may be true, that when Dickens was planning his "A Tale of Two Cities" he asked Carlyle for a book or two about the French Revolution and that, some

♦ ♦ ♦

Bacon, in "The Advancement of Learning," which is so full of illuminating remarks, touches on this distinction between poetry and history. After making a distinction (which we should probably challenge today) between history as making use of memory and poetry as making use of imagination, he says that poetry is "one of the principal portions of learning, and is nothing else but feigned history, which may be styled as well in prose as in verse." Then he continues with the famous sentence: "And therefore it was ever thought to have some participation of divineness, because it doth raise and erect the mind, by submitting the shews of things to the deaires of the mind; whereas reason doth buckle and bow the mind unto the nature of things." He is thinking, of course, mostly of epic poems and history or chronicle plays, for history of the Carlyle type and the historical novel had not yet come into existence. We should have to revise his remark a little to make it apply here. We might say that the poetic historian of our day submits the facts of history to the test of a personal interpretation, while the professional historian doth buckle and bow the mind to the facts, carefully eschewing any interpretation that is colored or flavored by the personal equation.

The work of the professional is of inestimable value, if only because he provides the poet, interpreter, or prophet with the raw material to work on; but soon or late, the interpreter must work on the materials if they are ever to be anything but detached and heterogeneous information. The success of his work will depend not only upon his knowledge of the facts but upon his own insight, elevation of outlook, and soundness of wisdom; if it have not this, it will soon be forgotten, however fascinating it may seem at first. If it have this, the world will continue to read it, not for the facts so much as for the vision of human life and the clarification of human conduct it provides.

Instead of contemning either type of history, the liberal person will read both, supplementing the one with the other. There are few more interesting literary amusements than to compare the versions of the French Revolution of Carlyle with a solid and pedestrian textbook dealing with the same events. R. M. G.

The Yodeling Woodcutter

With a delightful suddenness the clear notes of a yodeler were heard. The young shrill tones echoed from the slopes of the Alps, taking the quiet afternoon by surprise. The vine and leaf scented hills along the Swiss Rhone valley—a deep russet this late autumnal afternoon—threw back the sound of the voice that sent forth its trills in happy abandon, the singer as yet unseen. Like a silver ladder of shining notes, the voice ascended easily, modulated, harmonized, and respiration, and we soon saw that it was owned by a small Alpine lad.

As clear as a bell in frosty air the notes poured from the throat of the little fellow, and we listened as we watched him picking up fagots and large branches that had fallen from the trees. He was apparently gathering wood to keep his family warm for the winter that was hinted in the air, and that might easily be imagined as approaching from the far side of the tall Alp in the distance.

So he chopped his wood and improvised his melody to fit his actions, until the bell of the Yvorne church rang once—twice—thrice—and the wood increased its pace, as if it were being called behind the peak of the mountain. As if sank from view we sat by the sandy borders of the Rhone, tossing a few dry leaves like brown craft into the running water, wondering where they would go as they disappeared beyond a bend in the river.

Tawny sand, fringed with coarse weeds in stiff marsh and clovered earth, lined the banks of the river. The grass was a light brown, the blades as stiff as rapiers. Tall rushes stood unquivering and silently stately in their faun coloring. Here and there a dark bulrush could be noticed, that contrasted somberly with the lighter colors, the bronze tints and copper tones that mottled the autumnal landscape. Potatoes had been dug in the

fields near by, and a crow was searching the rents for worms.

When our leaves had disappeared in the river, we arose from the bank, and walking a few paces could still hear the little boy yodeling. He had finished cutting his wood and had put the branches on his back. But his notes continued to dance merrily in the valley, bounding upward and down again, hurling the trees on the hillsides, and then coming back for further tunes. He walked slowly to his home, where a supper of boiled potatoes, cheese and coffee (for such

Guardians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
As one who places candles in the dark
As keepers of the light from dusk
To dawn.
I plant green, stately cedars on my
lawn
Tall sentinels to guard my little park.
When burly winter blusters down the
road.
Outwitted, he may pass my blast
abode.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

sodists singers of Greece told the poem of the Argonauts, let me tell the great rhapsody of our land, the sail of the Liberator over the violet sea to the island of olives and roses and marble temples. Not the golden fleece tempted him; he sailed to bring love and freedom to our brethren. He called his companions to a deserted spot on the rocky coast of Liguria.

In the red sunset of May he stood

and watched them gather in silence.

He wore his white mantle and carried the sword of Rome; his leonine man

flowed on his shoulders. Back of him

"Blessed Are the Peacemakers"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A world torn with strife, confused with misunderstandings, and fretted by fear, there is an intense longing for peace. But the desire of all people seems still afar off. Is this because so much is required before peace can come; because so much must be done to keep it when peace does come? Jesus the Christ knew of the peace which no human could touch, threaten it might; and this peace was a large part of the legacy he left to his followers. Yet his own words imply that the quality of his peace was different from that which the world, generally, is ready to accept or to give. "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God," he told those listening to his Sermon on the Mount. Jesus himself was the greatest of all peacemakers; but it took his whole earthly life of overcoming the flesh to demonstrate to the world what that peace meant. By his supreme fidelity and loving sacrifice he removed the wall of ignorance which seemed to separate man from God. Thus he reconciled men to him by giving the true understanding of God as infinite Love. It may seem easy to make what Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 211), calls "a false, convenient peace." This, however, is little else than an alliance with error; it cannot last, for it is not the peace of God. If we read the remaining verses of the Beatitudes in Jesus' wonderful sermon, we see that in order to be true peacemakers we must earn all the other blessings as well. The "poor in spirit" should not have to use carnal weapons in their efforts to overcome error and make a lasting peace, since "their is the kingdom of heaven," and the armor of heaven is at their disposal. Having the complete spiritual panoply, having their "feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," they need no other protection; they require no lesser weapon. "They that mourn, they that are grieved at the hardness and impenitence of error, are the ones who are roused to action; and when their work is done, they are comforted and rejoice in the "abundance of peace." The meek also make peace, because only humility and self-forgetfulness are loving enough and brave enough to persevere in spite of difficulties until their efforts are successful. Prejudice that clings to its own opinion, and arrogance that presumes to dictate its own terms, only stir up more strife; but the meek are free from self-assertion, and so are ready to be guided by divine Love to a right issue. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness"; for they are impelled, by their longing for peace and joy, to work for them till they find them and are satisfied.

To obey the command of our Father which is in heaven, and to be a peacemaker in the home, in business, or in world affairs, demands moral courage, since peace is never the result of agreement with error, but of fearless exposure of the futility of error's supposedly subtle arguments and devices, and the establishment of the lawful demands of God. Obedience to divine Principle, not acquiescence with merely personal views, is necessary for an enduring peace; and constant watchfulness is required to protect it. Those who have in their own hearts the serenity that comes from the understanding which Christian Science reveals of divine Love's ever-presence, are able to take peace with them wherever they go; to heal dissension and strife; to lift anxiety; to silence the storms of passion and self-will, so that there is "a great calm." The message from God to men which heralded the first coming of the Christ to earth was, "On earth peace, good will toward men"; and those who follow the Christ in thought and deed, as well as in word, are helping to establish the kingdom of the Prince of peace and to further the day "When from the lips of Truth one mighty breath Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze The whole dark pile of human mockery; Then shall the reign of Mind commence on earth, And starting fresh, as from a second birth. Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring, Shall walk transparent like some holy thing."

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE
WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Room throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One Sheet, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Large book, Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth

\$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition

3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth

\$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition

3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

A Cornish Peath. From the Painting by Carey Morris

is the usual fare of the peasant) probably awaited him. At a soft straining pace over the leafy carpet, we followed the path he was choosing.

Few golden leaves were on the trees, and but a sprinkling of crimson cherry leaves remained to brighten with vivid tones the bronze and copper hues and the dark branches. Some red leaves fluttered to the ground as we passed.

The boy increased his pace as the valley turned a deep purple, and when he disappeared ahead of us, the sound of his yodeling melody gradually sank into silence.

El Poniente

Beneath the train the miles are folded by;
High and still higher through the vibrant air
We mount and climb. Silence and
brazen glare;

Desert and sage-brush; cactus, alkali, tiny, low-growing flowers brilliant, dry;

A vanishing coyote, lean and spare, Lopes slowly homeward with a backward stare

To jig-saw hills cut sharp against the sky.

In the hard turquoise rides a copper sun.

Old hope comes thronging with an urge, a zest;

Beside the window gliding wings run, Binding two oceans. Argosy and quest!

Old dreams remembered to be dreamed and done!

It is young air we breathe. This is the West!

—Ruth Comfort Mitchell.

Rerennial Themes

Poetry may never with safety cut loose from the old, because the old is always new. The tide of creation flows on unceasingly, and for each the old experiences have their pristine freshness. That is why the old themes are perennial. . . . Nor have the moon and stars grown old because uncounted centuries ago, beside the rivers of Babylon and Egypt, or among the hills and pasture lands of Israel, or in the wide stillness of Arabia, men saw them, and brooded, and wondered, and dreamed. The oldest things in the world are the things that also have been new as many times as human beings have been born. I happened one day this summer to look across at an adjoining cottage. There on the porch was a group of youths absorbed in constructing a fleet of whittled ships, and on the path below, two little girls played close together, each with an arm about the other's waist, oblivious of all but their own secrets. And there, too, was the eternal sea. And each was as old as the other—and as new.

Now that is what the greatest poetry has always built on. Its roots strike deep into the . . . familiar. But the gift of the gods to genius is the power to catch and fix that familiar in the recurrent act of becoming new. That is originality.—John Livingston Lowes.

JOURNING in the "Last Village in England," that quaint outpost on the cliffs near Land's End, we found a curiosity—a well sunk inside the farmhouse itself. The inmates had no need to go outdoors to draw water, for the well was at hand, inside the walls, in a little whitewashed room of its own. These rare inside wells, of which only one or two are still in existence, are called "Peaths."

The tiny whitewashed room was lighted by a little old window of bottle glass. A lantern hanging near had seen service for over two hundred years, and still did duty on dark nights. The quaint well bucket was of a make and shape not seen elsewhere, and in a niche in the wall stood a picturesque old pot.

At the break of the fifth day, the wooded summit of the Erician Mountain emerged above the mist of Aphrodite, the solitary summit crowned with pines. At its feet lay the Sicilian shore golden under the rising sun. From the bow of the ship, Garibaldi cast his calm placid gaze over the island. On those shores Daphnis, the shepherd, had once sung his melodious lay, holding his beloved in his arms, while the white sheep waded into the Sea of Sicily. The gift of the blue-eyed Persephone covered the sides of the hills, sweet crocuses and violets and white violets. On this enchanted shore they landed, through fields of aloe and cactus, under the gorgeous sky in the springtime, almost forgetful of having come there to make war.

On the night of the victory, Garibaldi and the King of Piedmont rode side by side on the battle field. Then the hero donated the kingdom he had won to Vittorio Emanuele and sailed away to his little island of Caprera. No gift, no gold he carried with him, nothing except a bag of seeds. He lifted the anchor with his own hands, and spread the sail over the purple sea toward the setting sun.

This is the Poem of Garibaldi as I often heard it from my friend the old carpenter—Silvio Villa, in "The Unbidden Guest."

The Broad Highway

Often enough an author who has been rejected in England has been promptly received with open arms by a publisher and a public in America; then he has come home bringing his sheaves with him and been even more rapturously welcomed into the household and circulating libraries of his penitent countrymen. But in Farnol's case the process was reversed. America would have none of "The Broad Highway"; her publishers returned it to him time after time, as they had returned "Mr. Tawnyish" which he had put away in despair. It had taken him two years to write what is nowadays the most popular of his books, and for three years it wandered round seeking acceptance or slept in his drawer between journeys, until he began to think it would never get out of manuscript into print at all.

It was looking travel worn and the worse for wear, and had been sleeping neglected in his drawer for some months, when his wife rescued it and, on the off chance, sent it over to England to an old friend of Farnol's who, having read it with enthusiasm, passed it on to Sampson, Low & Co., and it came to pass that "The Broad Highway" was then published immediately.

"Blessed Are the Peacemakers"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

not only for themselves, but for all with whom they come in contact, even for their seeming opponents, until it comes about, as sang the Psalmist, that "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Do not unmerciful judging, unmerciful thinking and talking, produce strife and unhappiness? These errors are healed by the loving reflection of the opposite qualities. The "pure in heart" are ambassadors for peace; "for they shall see God." And where God is seen, Love is seen and strife is still. Those who are "persecuted for righteousness' sake" are at peace themselves; and they make peace for others, even in the midst of seeming turmoil; for the kingdom of heaven and its radiant atmosphere of joyous love are theirs. Thus, each one of the Beatitudes reveals a different aspect of the character of the children of God, the peacemakers.

To obey the command of our Father which is in heaven, and to be a peacemaker in the home, in business, or in world affairs, demands moral courage, since peace is never the result of agreement with error, but of fearless exposure of the futility of error's supposedly subtle arguments and devices, and the establishment of the lawful demands of God. Obedience to divine Principle, not acquiescence with merely personal views, is necessary for an enduring peace; and constant watchfulness is required to protect it. Those who

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

EDITORIALS

IN DECLARING himself squarely behind the Mellon propositions for taxation reduction, President Coolidge is rendering a notable service to the Nation. Perhaps he may be creating the issue on which the next election will turn. We should think, however, that this would be improbable, because the demand for the reduction of taxation which is crushing industry in the United States, crippling individual initiative, and sorely pressing the man of merely moderate means is so universal that the Democrats will scarcely dare to oppose the propositions in the forthcoming session of Congress. It is to be anticipated that, except for the opposition which may arise from the advocates of a bonus, which cannot be paid if taxes are to be reduced, there will be no material antagonism offered in either house of Congress. It will be to the political advantage of the Democrats to advance in every way a program based upon the Mellon propositions, for hostility to them would unquestionably count heavily against that party in next year's election.

On the other hand, the Republicans, if they desire to get into the campaign with a record of anything really serviceable to the country accomplished during the brief administration of President Coolidge, cannot attain that end more efficiently than by the prompt enactment of such a law as it is understood the President is going to advocate in his first message.

Sometimes it has proved unfortunate for an essential reformative measure of this character that it should be advocated at the beginning of a presidential campaign. We are unable to see that that is the case with the proposition to reduce taxation. The Democrats can far better surrender to the Republicans the advantage of having initiated and carried to completion such a program than they can incur the odium of having opposed it. Democratic strength in both houses of Congress is great enough to enable that party to derive no small measure of credit for the enactment of tax reduction legislation if its leaders adopt the patriotic course of hearty co-operation with the Administration to this end.

President Coolidge may be held by the politicians to have been exceedingly fortunate to have found so serviceable an issue ready to his hand. On the other hand, the people of the United States may feel that they are singularly fortunate in having an executive ready to grasp the issue, and put back of it the entire force of his personality and his Administration.

A RECURRENT comedy of American politics is now in progress at French Lick Springs, Indiana. Every four years there gather at that justly celebrated resort Messrs. Murphy, Brennan, and Taggart, the bosses of the Democratic Party in New York, Illinois, and Indiana. Quadrennially they announce their plans for controlling the national convention of that

party, both in respect to its declaration of fundamentals and its candidates. And always some five or six months later, when the conventions meet, the delegates arise, with enthusiasm and conviction, and smite Messrs. Murphy, Brennan, and Taggart, hip and thigh, repudiating the platform fundamentals which they would have adopted, and casting into outer darkness candidates whom they advocated.

To everybody politically informed, except apparently the editors of some New York newspapers, it is a matter of common knowledge that the friendship of these bosses is a liability and not an asset to the candidate before a national Democratic convention. In 1912, the late Champ Clark was defeated for the nomination, despite great strength in the convention, simply because Tammany was for him. Woodrow Wilson was nominated because Murphy and the rest of the bosses opposed him. William J. Bryan has been a powerful, if not indeed a dominant, force in convention after convention, because he always opens the ball with denunciation of Tammany and of its allied boss-ridden organizations.

This year the three bosses, who are as absurdly insistent upon their authority as were the famous three tailors of Tooley Street, announce their unanimous opposition to the candidacy of Mr. McAdoo, and two of them—Murphy and Brennan—declare their intention of securing a wet plank in the Democratic platform. Mr. McAdoo is to be congratulated, and the drys need have no fear of danger from this source.

But the fact that it is Murphy and Brennan, bosses respectively of New York City and of Chicago, who oppose prohibition, while Taggart, the boss of a State containing no really great city but controlled largely by its rural voters, refuses to join them, may help to impress upon the consciousness of citizens the reasons back of this political attitude.

To men like Murphy and Brennan, the success of their party in the presidential election is a matter of secondary importance, if not, indeed, of entire indifference. What is vital to them is that they should be allowed to hold their grip upon the governments of the cities which now constitute their feudal domains. The patronage of New York City and of Chicago, the business of acting as brokers for public service corporations, the control of police forces, the ability to levy tribute upon all individuals seeking rights or privileges under city governments, are the things which are essential to the maintenance of the power and prosperity of political bosses of this character. What they could get from a president of the United States, even were he indebted to them for his nomination and election, would be but trifling in comparison to what they do get from the mayors whom they own. As municipal government is frequently limited or qualified by the power of the state legislature, these bosses

find it desirable to extend their power at least to the point of having a large following in that body. But the primary thing to them is control of their cities; the secondary thing, control of the state or at least the possession of a powerful influence in the state government. Success in a presidential election may be interesting, like the winning of a game in which the stakes are trifling, but the big thing is to win the political game for the control of their cities, in which the stakes run into millions.

For this reason, Murphy and Brennan, recognizing the fact that in great cities there is unquestionably a very positive demand for breaking down prohibition upon the sale of alcoholic drinks, set that up as the statesman-like platform to which they would commit the national party. They know perfectly well that no national convention would accede to the demand. But in the meantime they can say to their constituents, and to the largely corrupt and lawless forces upon which their power is based, that they have done the best they could in their service. Taggart, having to appeal largely to the rural electorate, wisely sees that his power would be broken by any such assault upon the prohibition law.

It is well to understand the true purposes animating politicians of this character as one reads the proclamations from the French Lick bosses as to the conditions under which they kindly intend to permit the people of the United States to elect a president.

THE struggle for temperance reform has once more come to an issue in Scotland. The campaign between the forces for reform and the interests which profit by the sale of liquor to the public is in full swing. The issue is the same as it was three years ago. The electors are required to vote on three options: no license or total prohibition in their own district, reduction of licenses, and no change. The case for the liquor interests is being based on two arguments.

The first is the appeal to liberty. The walls are covered with appeals to Scotsmen to preserve their historic freedom, to reject the insidious attempt of the fanatics to restrict their power of choice, to show their moral character by voting for voluntary temperance instead of for being forced to be good by act of Parliament. To judge by the posters, the liquor power has suddenly become the most active campaigner for temperance and for strength of character—always provided it is given the maximum opportunity to test that strength of character at a profit to itself by placing countless temptations to weakness in everybody's way.

The second part of the case is the argument that prohibition has failed to deal with the liquor evil in Finland, and has produced worse evils than it has cured in the United States. The temperance forces, of course, do their best to counter these charges, and to give publicity to the facts on the other side. But they are working at a handicap, because the liquor forces have an enormous political fund at their disposal and have an active propagandist in every retailer of their wares.

There is no doubt that while last time the liquor trade was on the defensive, this time it is on the offensive. It is out to diminish that small proportion of Scotland that went dry three years ago. The vote then showed about 30 per cent for no license or prohibition, a surprisingly small proportion for the reduction of licenses, and rather more than 60 per cent for no change. It resulted in practice in the abolition of some hundreds of licenses, especially in western Scotland. The greatest difficulty which temperance reformers are up against today is the general slump in idealism which has taken place everywhere since the war. In the era of self-sacrifice during the war, nations were lifted above themselves and looked forward to the millennium. They achieved the purpose which they had immediately in view, the destruction of the Prussian menace to human freedom, but they had not realized the cost of establishing on earth the rest of the vision they had seen. Hence the recoil.

The truth is that the world is only at the beginning of the great struggle for the liberation of humanity from the bondage of demoralizing sensual appetite. The enactment of prohibition in the United States gave the world a magnificent lead. But it was a challenge which roused all the dark forces into aggressive revolt, and they are now organizing everywhere to try to reduce mankind once more to slavery to sensuality exactly as the German militarists bestirred themselves to try to reduce Europe to slavery to political autocracy, once their authority was threatened by the rising tide of democracy. Their offensive will ultimately fail, but it will only fail when enough people are awake to what is going on and see how to resist it.

The result of the vote in Scotland will be watched all over the world by the true friends of human freedom, for whether the cause of temperance seems to win or lose, they will know that the very fact that a struggle has been made for the right has stirred up complacency and has spread the light of truth further into the dark recesses of the human mind.

FIGURES purporting to be taken from official records show that since the end of the World War, France has loaned to various European countries, chiefly to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, more than 5,000,000,000 francs, and the French Chamber of Deputies has ratified proposals for further loans to Poland and other European countries. That these loans may be justified by the necessity for drawing closer the ties that unite France with the borrowing nations is possibly true, but at the same time they appear to conflict with the officially announced French policy of deferring consideration of repayment of any part of the money owing the United States until such time as Germany makes substantial payments on account of war reparations. There has

been no disposition on the part of the American Government or people to press for action looking to the ultimate payment of the French war obligations, the position taken generally being that until the reparations question is settled it would be useless to discuss the matter. Yet, there is apparently a growing sentiment that if France can loan large sums for political and industrial advantage she should at least be able to meet some of the accumulating charges for interest on her American debt.

That the French loans to various countries have not in reality been loans of money, but credits for war matériel, railway equipment, and manufactures, does not change or explain the curious situation of a country pleading poverty, but lending great amounts abroad. It is true that through these loans French industries have been benefited, but the same result would, to a large extent, have been attained had payments of interest been made to the United States. Such interest, while nominally payable in gold or gold exchange, would in reality have been paid in exported goods, since France has no gold available for export and can only maintain her war-depleted holdings by selling in foreign markets against gold exchange. The "invisible balance," from expenditures in France of foreign tourists, and other sources, cannot be depended upon to furnish gold reserves that will permit of gold exports as payment of interest or principal of the national debt.

The great majority of the American people are doubtless in sympathy with France in her difficulties, but many of them would like more information concerning these foreign loans, a large percentage of which are alleged to be used for military equipment and other war purposes.

ART, we hear, is to become the handmaid of the tourist agency. As a lure to the circumnavigation of the globe, or a cruise in the Mediterranean, or a journey to the South Seas, or wherever it may be, a big liner offers the novelty of a daily class in etching with an eminent American etcher in charge. A well-fitted-up workshop is to be the rival of the swimming tank, and the gymnasium, and the card room, and the evening jazz in the lounge. At the ports where the liner stops the tourist will hurry ashore with the once indispensable kodak exchanged for a copper plate and an etching needle.

This novelty is accepted in some quarters as evidence of an increased interest in art, a growing appreciation of things "artistic and cultural." But to the artist it is merely another sign that playing with art is at the moment in fashion among amateurs. Etching is, of all forms of art, the most difficult, the most subtle—an art essentially for the few. To consult the latest and supposed-to-be most authoritative books on the subject is to discover, if we did not already know it, that the artists, both in the past and the present, who have etched are in a surprisingly small minority. Moreover, this minority yields a still smaller minority of names that stand out with any distinction. There may be today many societies of etchers who are professional artists, many print clubs of laymen who are their admirers, many lecturers who make etching their subject. And yet, despite this display of active interest, it is rare to add a new name to the little group of the elect.

It hardly seems likely that tourists off on a pleasure jaunt will find time at sea to crowd in, somehow, among the amusements the steamer provides, the serious study of this serious art, or on land to spend a morning or an afternoon drawing a church, a palace, or a landscape of which the kodak would have given them the record in a second. Nor can they be expected to desert their comfortable deck chairs to bend all day over an acid bath and wrestle with a printing press. Of old, amateurs could put aside their wax flowers or macramé work at a moment's notice, but etching allows of no such chance devotion. The etching plate may be taken up lightly, but it soon means arduous and concentrated manual labor, and then we fear that it will be as promptly dismissed, and that the well-equipped etching room, filled to overflowing perhaps at the start, will be empty long before the end of the journey. Art is dishonored, not honored, by being played with, and the new sport of learning to etch at sea is evidence of, if anything, the prevailing idea of art as a pleasant pastime.

Editorial Notes

PROBABLY most of those who were thrilled recently in England by the news of a great Shakespearean find have since learned that the most thrilling facts about it are that it is not authentic and that it is at least fifty years old! This same "discovery" was first discussed, that is, in 1871, in *Notes and Queries*. It all hinges around some 150 lines in an Elizabethan play, and while a number of authorities believe that these lines were the work of Shakespeare, fully as many others are assured that they were not. It is true that certain papers have recently been published under the title, "Shakespeare's Hand in the Play of 'Sir Thomas More,'" but this does not necessarily make it so. The great discovery, therefore, amounts to nothing more than a fresh discussion of an old theory. ♦ ♦ ♦

PROHIBITIONISTS everywhere will be interested to learn that Sherman J. Lowell, master of the National Grange, at the opening session of the annual convention of the Grange in Pittsburgh, reaffirmed its policy regarding prohibition and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in no uncertain terms. He said:

This is no time for dodging. Every American must line up and prove of what sort of stuff he is made. As for the Grange, we say, "Here is the law; enforce it."

This is the stand which every fraternal organization in the United States could take to advantage.

The Streets of Zanzibar

By A. W. WELLS

AT SEA, OFF ZANZIBAR, Oct. 1—In some ways, I suppose, my dreams of Zanzibar—stretching back to my vaguest boyhood—have been realized, but in the main, I fear, I leave the place a sadly disillusioned man. More than ever am I convinced that Zanzibar is just about one of the most entralling places in the whole world for a man to visit, and yet for exactly opposite reasons from those I had imagined. Somehow or other (and long, long before I saw "Chu Chin Chow") I had got it into my imaginative head that Zanzibar was the city of a superb luxury. I was wrong; I was absolutely wrong; for, instead of finding Zanzibar the city of a superb luxury, I found it, in the main, a city of pettiness.

But what interested and enthralled me beyond all, my wildest imaginings was, to discover that this luxurious jewel of my dreams was, in reality, such a hub of varied and endless activity, of such ceaselessly swarming humanity as I had never seen before, and doubt very much whether I shall ever see again. Quite vainly I search for some illustration from a Western outside world that may convey even the vaguest impression of the general layout of the place; all that seems possible is to ask you to imagine long, interminable circling lines of whitewashed houses (or houses that once were whitewashed), so close together that from the top windows people may shake hands, and so high that people at the bottom, even when the sun is at its zenith, crowd, jostle, and elide one another in such a dim, gray light as would almost disgrace the worst November day in England. And for miles and miles these dim, tremendous alleyways seem to go on crossing and recrossing, sprawling and intertwining everywhere, like the vast, unending tentacles of some huge, mysteriously bodiless octopus, or like a labyrinth of monstrous trenches. And you have only to walk 200 yards, and turn a couple of corners of these trenches, for your exit to become as difficult as—and very much to resemble—the solution of a particularly aggravating string puzzle. ♦ ♦ ♦

Perhaps the great beauty of Zanzibar is that, once you have eluded the would-be guides and curio dealers, nobody takes the slightest notice of you. Hour after hour I wandered about these Zanzibar alleyways—a lone, flannel-clad, camera-carrying figure, suddenly caught up and merged into a tarnished rainbow of Oriental robes—and nobody ever once spoke to me. Few people bothered even to look in my direction. And the strange thing was that I, on my part, was always conscious of being a pilgrim in another planet. Walking about these dim, gray streets, I seemed to be wandering into a completely different world, and a world not only different, but one which immediately, instinctively, and irrevocably impressed me could never, never change: a world that was the same today as it was a thousand years ago, and would be a thousand years from now.

It was altogether different from walking about a native kraal, a native location, or anything of that kind. True, you find life in a kraal as it was centuries ago, and still wearing a perfectly stable-seeming contentment, but always at the back of your mind is the impression—that, ages and ages hence, all this will alter. Not so, however, at Zanzibar. Indescribable petty, cramped, and distorted as it may seem, these people, you feel, have evolved a certain level of civilization with which they have not only made themselves content, but against which they have steadily and persistently erected a barrier invulnerable, perhaps, even to time itself.

What knows Zanzibar—and what cares it—about the crisis in the Ruhr, the coming British election, the problem of whether women shall wear high or low heels during the coming summer? When the French actually come right into these narrow alleyways, when Zanzibar itself is rent and torn asunder, when the decree is issued that its spectral, black-robed women shall cease to smother themselves behind veils covering even their eyes, then, and then only, will it be time for Zanzibar to take notice. ♦ ♦ ♦

But if I found this overwhelming atmosphere of a complete and contented isolation (this atmosphere of "fatalism," as we Westerners call it, for the want of a better word) a thousand times more intensified than ever I had imagined, I was sadly disappointed at, what seemed to me, the utter lack of Oriental glamour about Zanzibar. Anybody who has had the slightest experience of traveling at all, of course, knows that Eastern cities are never what they seem from the sea. But even though domes and minarets, gleaming so virgin white across an azure sea, invariably melt on closer inspection into cluttered streets and crowds, there is generally to be found a certain inescapable basic of easy, restful, and even romantic living.

I formed no such impression at Zanzibar. Rather, indeed, was I impressed by the universal industry of everybody—yet industry of an indescribable pettiness. All along those dim, gray alleyways crouched Arab and native men and women, either offering or making something for sale—generally clothing or foodstuffs. Every man seemed to be frying the food or sewing the gown of his neighbor, and by that means to be just barely managing to eke out a livelihood. And as for romance . . . ! Never did I see or learn the vaguest hint of it. The men seemed to be entirely too busy, and the women, also, to sing as Omar Khayyam sang. The only song that sounded, and echoed between these narrow walls, was the song of the sewing machine—for to Mr. Singer undoubtedly belongs the honor of invading and capturing Zanzibar as no other Westerner has done. Mr. Ford will never get there. The very streets will repel him.

Early American Papermaking

PAPER manufacturing, in the early days of America, was a hazardous business requiring frequent subsidies from public funds, according to an account in *The Inland Printer*. Among the first records of paper making in the colonies was in 1768, when "Christopher Leffingwell of Norwich, Connecticut, petitioned the assembly for a bounty to be paid upon such paper as he might manufacture," saying that "he hath, at great expense, erected a paper mill in said Norwich, and procured workmen for the making and manufacturing various kinds of paper." The Assembly granted him a bounty of two pence a quire on all good writing paper, and one penny a quire on all printing and coarser paper, during the pleasure of the Assembly, payable annually at the expiration of each year from and after May, 1769.

Increasing Interest in Nature and Wild Life

INTEREST in wild life appears to be on the increase. Gas Logic declares that 200,000 more persons visited the American Museum of Natural History in New York City last year than the year before. The total number who looked at and studied the great nature exhibits was 1,310,000. And up in the Bronx, we are told, some 4,000,000 persons made calls upon the 3562 inhabitants of the zoological gardens.